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UKRAINE MURDERS AWAKEN GERMANS TO RUSSIAN ANGER

Von Eichhorn Assassination Seen As Another Sign Of Revolt

UNREST GROWING

Berlin Papers Print Despatches Indicating The Storm Is Coming

NEWSIBERIANRULER

Fourth Government Is Formed At Omsk Under Vologotski Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German Commander-in-Chief in the Ukraine, is regarded as another sign of the revolt in Russia against German tyranny.

Field Marshal von Eichhorn was the most ruthless of all the Kaiser's Generals. He treated the inhabitants of the Ukraine from the beginning as slaves whose sole use was to provide food for Germany. He forced the peasants to cultivate the land under the severest penalties and fixed a price for their wheat which would enable the Germans to obtain bread chiefly but would ruin the Ukrainian peasants and landowners. He also overthrew the Ukrainian Government and arrested and imprisoned two of its members.

His murderer is a Russian, not a Ukrainian, aged twenty-three. He says that he was appointed by the Russian Revolutionary Committee to execute von Eichhorn.

Papers Print Stories of Unrest

The German papers, prior to Field Marshal von Eichhorn's assassination, published despatches from Kieff and Moscow indicating the growing unrest in Russia and said that the Ukrainian Government was trying to avert the coming storm by wholesale arrests, one of the first of which was that of a Minister, M. Gygicki, who was a pronounced Monarchist. There has been a great Congress of monarchists at Kieff with the object of restoring the Russian Empire. It was resolved to organise centers of agitation in all the towns of the Ukraine and to enter into communication with Grand-Duke Nicholas.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the Czecho-Slovaks are even menacing Moscow. There is also a great Czech movement in the Urals, where between 40,000 and 60,000 Czechs and 15,000 Cossacks are operating. The Vossische Zeitung says that, owing to the powerlessness of the Moscow Government, the possibility of the establishment of communication between the Entente troops in the Murman region and the Czecho-Slovaks cannot be disregarded.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that the Austrian Authorities have appointed 2,000 gendarmes to suppress brigandage in Poland.

The Naphtha industry at Baku is almost at a standstill as the famine-stricken workmen have left.

Amsterdam, August 1.—The Vossische Zeitung states that an investigation shows that the assassination of Hetman Skoropadsky, as well as Field Marshal von Eichhorn, was planned.

Lenin And Trotsky Anxious

Amsterdam, August 1.—After speeches by Lenin and Trotsky, a meeting of the Bolsheviki in Moscow passed resolutions declaring that the Socialist Fatherland was endangered and that the chief tasks at the present time are the repulse of the Czecho-Slovaks and to obtain grain. "The working classes must be roused and armed terrorism on a wholesale scale must be practised against the bourgeoisie who are joining the counter-Revolutionaries everywhere."

New Siberian Government Formed
Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, August 1.—Vologotski, who General Horvath hoped would join his Cabinet, has formed another so-called Siberian Government at Omsk, the four principal members of which are Vologotski, President, and Krutoffski, Shetiloff and Michaeloff, who up to the present are without portfolios. These four are all Socialists and the two former are

(Continued on Page 23)

Peace By Negotiation Still A Possibility, Writes Lansdowne

Appeals To Allies To Define Conditions On Which They Will Enter Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a further letter, contends that the war will not be ended by a knockout blow. He does not affirm positively that a preliminary agreement upon essential points and profitable conversations are in prospect at the present time but says that there are abundant indications that such occasions may arise in the near future, when we should be prepared to meet them in a reasonable spirit. He agrees, however, that sooner than accept a dishonorable peace, we should be ready to fight to the bitter end.

He appeals to the Allies to define, not their war-aims, but the preliminary conditions on which they are prepared to discuss terms of peace. He quotes General Smuts' speech on May 17 as finally obliterating the theory of a knockout blow and pointing the way to the realisation of a victory permanently securing, under President Wilson's ideals, relief from German militarism. The test of its completeness will be found in the readiness of the enemy to discard the doctrines of the extreme militarists and to accept terms which he would not have been allowed to consider at the beginning of the war.

Lord Lansdowne concludes with the suggestion that the present is not an inopportune moment for the consideration of reasonable proposals because at present we are more confident that ever with regard to our ability to hold our own in the deadly struggle.

ANNIVERSARY OF WAR IS CHURCH THEME TODAY

Services Of Intercession For Allies In Several Places Of Worship This Morning

Services appropriate to the fourth anniversary of the war will be held this morning in several Shanghai churches.

A National service will be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral at 10:30 a.m. when Allied Consuls and representatives of the Municipal bodies will attend. The following order of service will be observed:

Psalm 122.
Hymn "O God, our Help."
Lesson Romans VIII, 18, 28.
Hymn "Lord of Our Life."
Address by Dean Walker.
The Intercessions and Thanksgivings.
The National Anthem.
The Blessing.
The Recessional, "God of Our Fathers."

The nave and north aisle of the church will be reserved for those having tickets of admission. Ticket holders should enter by the main door. The south aisle and transept will be open to the general congregation, who should enter at the Kiangse Road end of the south aisle.

At Union Church there will be a joint British and American service of intercession. Addresses will be given by the Rev. R. T. Bryan and the Rev. C. E. Darwent and prayers will be offered by the Rev. Evan Morgan and the Rev. D. Willard Lyon.

Service at St. Joseph's Church will be attended by the Portuguese Company, S. V. C. The unit will form on the Bund before the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at 8:30 and march to the church where war intercessional services will be held.

Spain Offers Haven For Ex-Tsar's Family

Minister Of Foreign Affairs Approaches Russia On Removal Of Widow And Children

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 2.—On the initative of King Alfonso, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has approached Russia with a view to the removal to Spain of the widow and children of the Ex-Tsar.

Chinese Will Donate 3,000,000 Cigarettes To American Soldiers

Announcement Of Handsome Gift To Men In France Made In San Francisco

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, August 2.—Kan Chin of Hongkong and his son, Kan Sat-hing of Shanghai, tobacco manufacturers, will donate three million cigarettes to the American troops in France, according to the announcement made here by Kan Sat-hing.

Allied Consuls of Shanghai Optimistic Over Outlook for Victory!

By Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General

THE completion of the fourth year of the war finds the British Empire unshaken, despite all the violent efforts of our enemies, and the people of the Empire undaunted in courage and in determination to see the contest through to victory. The fourth year has seen the British forced to reprisals against a ruthless foe with conspicuous success. The submarine menace has been tackled by our patrols on, over and under the sea and has failed, while Zeebrugge and Ostend have shown the heroism and skill of our Navy.

The supreme attack on our lines in Flanders merely bent them back. While its comparative success has doubtless prolonged the struggle, the blow failed of any crushing effect, thanks in great measure to the mighty and ever-growing support of the United States as well as of France. The food problem has been solved without undue privation. In short the 4th August, 1918, dawns upon an Empire braced by stern battling to a closer union and a better temper than could have been dreamed of four years ago. Not the least of the benefits of the war is the melting of insular prejudice and the full appreciation of the worthiness of our Allies.

Britons here in Shanghai have felt the pinch less than Britons anywhere else and to us the call is clear, to stand firm, putting the Cause before all thought of individual comfort and profit and especially to eschew weak-kneed toleration towards the enemy, however strong the pull of the cosmopolitanism of pre-war days, since in pacifism now lies the main hope of salvation for our Empire's deadly foes.

By M. Dufaure De La Prade, French Consul-In-Charge

THE fifth year of the war has begun; four years of struggle and sacrifice have already glided away although the military element had declared that the exertion could not last longer than six months. The economists were even more sceptic, assigning to the war a maximum period of three months.

In planning a complete victory in so short a time, Germany had stretched during 45 years all its energy, its physical, its moral and intellectual strength; but after six weeks of a hand to hand struggle with peaceful and liberal France just a small river was enough, (How big some small rivers are in this war!) with the will and the cleverness of the command supported by the energy of the nation, to stop, without cannon nor munitions the onrush of the triumphant barbarians.

The Marne! 1914! A million of men, Germany's active army, intoxicated by a swift advance, supported by a formidable artillery and unheard of material, came to a clash with a nation, which had devoted itself during 45 years to great social works, and had forgotten that "qui vult pacem parat bellum."

But miraculous and incredible thing! The moral strength triumphed over the brute strength. The Battle of the Marne is the great victory of this war and at the beginning of the conflict as well as at the expiration of these four years of continual fighting, the Marne has marked the irremediable defeat of Germany.

Alas! the lack of provisions and munitions, the absence of heavy artillery and of artillery reserves, caused the discontinuation of the pursuit in 1914.

Then, 1918 arrives, and it is the Marne once more! Again the barbarians tried to repass the fateful river; but this time they came into contact with the Allies' powerful armies and the troops of young America whose "value does not depend on age," and who for their first trial want to strike a master-stroke and reap their first and glorious laurels.

The pursuit recommences; but this time material and munitions are abundant in the allied camps. The prospects of the future are radiant, and at the end stands the Statue of Liberty holding the eternal torch which enlightens the world, while "Germania," the enemy of civilisation, tumbles down in the blood and the dirt.

By Cav. G. De Rossi, Italian Consul-General

THE fifth year of the war is beginning with bright omens for the Allies.

Italy, though not fully prepared, did not hesitate to throw in her lot and enter the fight for right against might with full determination to win, and fully aware of the years of sacrifice which she was going to meet.

One result however—the great result I should say—of the struggle is the new brotherhood of nations which it has created.

British, French, American and Italian soldiers fight all together as members of one army, the army of Liberty and Justice.

This brotherhood of nations will lead us to Victory and Universal Peace.

By A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General

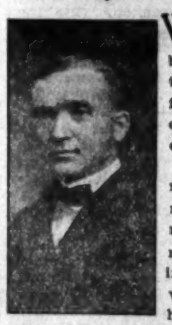
THE struggle of nations now enters into its fifth year and the victory of the Allies over "the natual foe to liberty," in spite of the hardships they have had to endure, is still assured. This assurance has been further strengthened by the wonderful and magnificent efforts of America. Since her entry into the war 18 months ago, America has accomplished what our enemies never expected. She has astonished the world. The patriotism, and self-devotion of her virile people are praiseworthy of this liberty-loving race and have won the admiration of the Japanese nation.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the other nations participating have also displayed admirable courage and fortitude, accomplishing what was hitherto deemed impossible.

Japan's share in the war I will not venture to eulogise but of her deep interest and sincerity there is no room for doubt. Whatever share of this war's burden Japan is bearing or may be called upon still further to shoulder will be bravely borne until our task is accomplished. Japan will remain faithful both in spirit and in deed.

May the success which is attending the allied armies in Europe continue until our united purpose is attained. Let us hope that before the advent of another year we may enter into an era of everlasting peace. Until that time arrives it is incumbent upon all to continue their sacrifices for the common cause.

By M. F. Perkins, American Consul-In-Charge



WE are now come to the fourth anniversary of the war. At such a time it is fitting to sum up briefly what has been definitely accomplished and, on that basis, to forecast what we may confidently hope for the future. The enemy began his plans for conquest in reliance upon a perfected military machine embracing the whole organisation of his national life.

Shortly thereafter he added a new and untried naval weapon which proved able to threaten the maritime communications of the Allies to a degree no less formidable than his military forces did their resistance by land. Today we know that this menace in both its forms has signally failed of success; and we may view as a happy omen that our allied armies have so well-demonstrated this fact almost upon the eve of this anniversary.

The brunt of these years of struggle and the major part of the effort required have fallen upon the forces of France and Great Britain. America thus far is but a recent participator in this great cause. We Americans, however, may feel with satisfaction that, in contending against the onslaughts of the enemy, both by land and by sea, our part has not been inconsiderable. During the first year, we were engaged in the preparation of a great army; but, in the meanwhile, we despatched a goodly part of a well-prepared navy which gave substantial assistance in rendering the submarine no longer a thing of vital danger to the allied cause.

In the present year we have transported across three thousand miles of ocean an army of over one million men at a time when it was imperative that these men should be in the fighting line. But a fact of no lesser importance than these deeds is that these ships of Admiral Simms under the command of Admiral Sir David Beatty, and these men of General Pershing under the command of Generalissimo Foch, are unselfishly subordinating themselves to commands other than our own in order that the common end of victory may be achieved. Surely a spirit such as this gives evidence of a people ready to make all sacrifices necessary for the success of the common cause of all until the danger of a military oligarchy in the world shall have been done away.

By J. R. De Oliveira, Portuguese Consul-General

AS the fourth year of contest waged by right against the forces of might comes to a close it is seen, clearer than ever, that justice must triumph over oppression. The glorious accomplishments of the past weeks in France give us inspiration to enter upon the fifth year of our righteous cause with strengthened hearts and hopes that this year will see our end attained and freedom established throughout the world.

On the battlefields of France the arms of Britain, America, France, Portugal and of our other Allies have been knit into close, harmonious unity in our common cause. It is a sure security for the future relations of our nationalities in the peace time, peace which we may well hope the fifth year of the war will bring.

PORTUGUESE SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Barque 'Porto' Lost 550 Miles From Atlantic Coast; Crew Rescued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 2.—The Navy Department announces that a German submarine sunk the Portuguese barque Porto from Savannah, 550 miles off the Atlantic coast, on July 27. The crew of eighteen have been landed at an American port by a British steamer. The Porto was destroyed by a bomb placed among the cargo of cotton.

U.S. MAIL CLOSES TUESDAY

A mail for the United States, Canada and Europe will be closed at the American Post Office at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday. It goes via an American boat due to arrive August 29.

U.S. Consul Perkins Leaves Shanghai Soon

Consul Johnson From Changsha Expected Tomorrow To Join Staff Here

Mr. N. T. Johnson, formerly United States Consul at Changsha, is expected to reach Shanghai tomorrow on the Fengyang Maru to take charge of the Consulate-General here during the remainder of Consul-General Sammons' absence.

Mr. M. F. Perkins, Consul in charge at present, is to take over the Changsha Consulate. Mr. Perkins expects to leave for his new post shortly and upon Mr. Sammons' return Mr. Johnson will assume the duties heretofore handled by Mr. Perkins, the Senior Consul.

Germans Make Raid On Havre And Rouen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rouen, August 1.—One person was killed and four wounded at Havre, but there were no casualties at Rouen, due to an air raid on Wednesday night.

Japan To Standardise Its Railroad Gauge

Comptroller So Announces After Investigating American And Canadian Systems

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Seattle, August 2.—The Comptroller of the Imperial Japanese Government Railways, after a year's study of the railways of Canada and the United States, announced here that Japan soon would have a modern railroad system with standard gauge.

ADMIRAL HALSEY IS K.C.M.G.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Rear-Admiral Halsey has been appointed a K.C.M.G

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.5 and the minimum 74.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.2 and 74.5.

$8,000,000,000 TAX BILL FRAMED IN CONGRESS

Rate On Tobacco Products And Theaters And Other Amusements To Be Doubled

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 2.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Lower House of Congress is framing an $8,000,000,000 revenue bill. It has been decided to double the special taxes on manufactures of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and increase the taxation of brokers and theaters and other amusements.

Statistics issued by the Department of Commerce show that the imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were $2,946,059,406, an increase of $297,000,000 over the previous year.

Shipments from Japan increased particularly of silk, rice and cotton goods. Imports from European Russia increased almost $10,000,000, totalling $15,146,826, as the result of large quantities of platinum brought out in the year. Imports from the United Kingdom, France, Italy and European neutral countries decreased in the same period.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE BEGUN WITH GAINS ON A NEW SECTOR

General Mangin's Army Drives Back Germans North Of Ourcq

ADVANCES 3 MILES

Attack Under Way From Plessier-Heleu To Fere-en-Tardenois

RIDGE CAPTURED

Latest Victory Will Hasten Retreat From Whole Aisne-Marne Salient

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this evening:

General Mangin's army attacked this morning between Plessier-Huleu and Fere-en-Tardenois. Our troops are making favorable progress and have occupied Hill 205. This operation is highly interesting because it gives us views of the enemy rear to Fismes and puts the enemy in the Hartennes-Croisy salient in a very awkward position.

Advance Of Three Miles

London, August 2.—The advance yesterday was on a front of five miles to a maximum depth of three miles and resulted in the capture of the whole ridge forming the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne.

This advance is almost the most important event since the Germans retired from the Marne, because the new positions held by the Allies command the whole area northward and take in the flank and rear the whole western gate by means of which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery and the general effect of the advance will be to expedite the German retirement.

The French have captured the village of Goussancourt, south of Vezilly.

The position of the Germans in the Marne-Aisne pocket becomes daily more precarious. Last night's communique shows that the grip of the Allies on the neck of the salient is growing tighter.

British Troops Take Part

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message sent late yesterday evening, says:

British and Scottish troops co-operated with the French in the attack in the Plessier-Huleu-Fere-en-Tardenois sector.

The infantry attacked at four o'clock this morning, aided by squadrons of light tanks which were very useful in this region of deep valleys and steep hillsides. The enemy resisted with the greatest determination. Every thicket hides a machine-gun and the woods and villages are all organised fortresses and must be outflanked and taken singly. Nevertheless the Allies had advanced considerably by six o'clock and the important Hill 205, a mile northeast of Grand-Rozoy, had been taken.

Two hours later the British and French batteries had taken up new positions on the captured ground.

The Germans, depending mainly on machine-guns, made little use of guns.

They counter-attacked heavily farther north against the Scottish at Buzancy. Our troops are holding their positions magnificently.

Heights And Villages Taken

Paris, August 1.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

North of the Ourcq the French in liaison with British units drove back the enemy from their positions between Plessier-Huleu and the river. We carried the height north of Grand-Rozoy, advanced beyond the village of Beugneux, and reached Cramoiselle and Cramaille, realising here an advance of three kilometers. We took 600 prisoners.

Southward we obtained possession of Cierges and Meuniere Wood.

North of the Dormans-Rheims road, after desperate fighting, we conquered the village of Romigny, taking a hundred prisoners.

Prisoners Total 33,400

Since the 15th, on the battlefront along the Marne and in Champagne

we have taken 33,400 prisoners, including 674 officers.

Paris, August 2.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

We again progressed during the night northward of the Marne.

An official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Southwest of Rheims a German attack against Bligny mountain was repulsed after a lively fight.

The enemy made several raids in the region of Four-de-Paris and on the right of the Meuse. The enemy lost heavily. We took some prisoners.

Paris, July 31.—The official communique issued this evening states that the French and British aeroplanes yesterday brought down eighteen enemy machines.

Heavy Fighting On American Front

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports this afternoon:

There was very heavy fighting on the American front yesterday round the ruined village of Cierges, two miles southeast of Sergy. It has been a stumbling block to our advance for some days. This village lies in a deep hollow and there is a layer of gas ten feet deep in it, hence it is emphatically a village of the dead. The battle rages on the surrounding hills, where the Germans are cleverly defending themselves with nests of machine-guns, especially at Bellevue Farm, just north of Cierges, where the wheat fields give excellent cover.

Meanwhile bitter fighting continued between Sergy and Serenges, where the Germans are also resisting desperately.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports this evening:

It would be a mistake to suppose that a tremendous struggle is in progress on the American front and the results are inadequate. The fighting is really on a comparatively small scale. The infantry fighting has been very bitter, but guns have been little used, suggesting that the purpose of our Commanders may be to hold the enemy rather than to hurry the advance.

Germans Make Desperate Effort

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring yesterday evening reports:

That the Germans took the offensive on the American front, which is the center of the salient, is the most significant of yesterday's events. Their attacks were genuine efforts to gain ground and, though all of them were defeated, they indicate that either the enemy is more confident that he can resist our advance or is under a pressing necessity to hold it up a little longer.

He left a lot of men beside the Ourcq, including some of his best troops, which means that he thought the gain of one day worth paying a big price for since he probably had 6,000 men put out of action on a front of 1½ miles; a big price for a beating, for our front still goes forward.

French General Praises Americans

General Degoutti received the war correspondent today and took advantage of the occasion to express his admiration for the American troops.

The American official communique reports:

There have been vigorous local actions on the Ourcq front, arising from our attacks and the enemy counter-attacks at several points. We captured the village of Cierges and advanced beyond. Otherwise the situation in this vicinity shows no change.

London, July 31.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

The enemy who penetrated in the region of Seringes-et-Nesles were killed, wounded or captured.

Southwestward of Bois Meunier, after severe fighting with the bayonet, we drove the enemy into the woods. We captured Grimpettes Wood and reached the village of Ciriges.

On The British Front

London, August 1.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We carried out successful raids in the neighborhood of Lens.

The hostile artillery was active at Villers-Bretonneux, Bucquoy, Merris and Meteren.

London, August 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured a few prisoners in the neighborhood of Festubert and also sixteen in a successful raid northward of Albert. There have been increased hostile artillery bombardments southward of the Somme and southward of Ypres.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Our patrols during the night took several prisoners in the neighborhood of Merris.

During July we took 4,503 prisoners, including 89 officers.

Aviation.—There was heavy fighting in the air yesterday. We brought down twenty-six enemy machines and drove down nine out of control. Four British machines did not return.

We dropped fifteen tons of bombs with good effect.

During the night we dropped over twenty-three tons of bombs, doing heavy damage to several railways, including those at Cambrai and Lille. Many direct hits were made and a number of large fires started.

British Divisions' Work

Paris, August 1.—The Havas Agency correspondent on the British front dwells on the importance of the role played by the British divisions under General Berthelot and General Mangin. They appeared in Champagne on July 20 and in a week, besides the important positions of Courton, Marieaux, Chaumuzy and Bligny, they had captured 1,165 prisoners, 150 machine-guns and 32 guns and advanced an average depth of five miles.

General Berthelot in a special order of the day says that the British troops have earned undying fame.

Allied Air Activities Feared By Germans

Enemy Papers Admit Effectiveness Of Their Work Is Hampering Movements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The Press Bureau points out the significance of the admission made by German journalists concerning the effectiveness of the airwork of the Allies in their raids.

The Cologne Gazette of July 18 says: "The unprecedented employment of the enemy aerial forces is particularly embarassing our communications. The bridges across the Marne are frequently destroyed by the Allied aviators and must be rebuilt under the most difficult conditions."

The Strassburg Post on the same day says: "The enemy profits with the greatest obstinacy by every advantage on the field of battle. He employs heavy artillery and aerial forces not only to bring us to a halt but to push us back and snatch our gains."

The Press Bureau comments that this is a particularly pleasing view.

The American Air Force is stated to be as large as the whole American army before the war and the Royal Air Force has multiplied its personnel two hundred times and is constantly increasing.

Reserves Of Allies Outnumber Germans'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Reuter's agency learns that for the first time since the March 21 the fresh reserves at the disposal of the Allies considerably outnumber the fresh reserves at the disposal of the enemy, despite the fact that the enemy is still substantially superior in numbers on the whole front.

It is still likely that the Germans will retire in their own time to the line of the Vesle and probably, ultimately, to the Aisne, Prince Rupprecht now possesses only twenty divisions of fresh troops.

It is believed possible that the Germans during the next few months will transfer troops from the West for an attack either in Italy or the Balkans. There are also indications that the Germans, in conjuction with the Finns, will shortly assume the offensive in northern Russia against the southern part of the Murman railway.

Scottish Division's Splendid Feat Wins Height And Village

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wiring this morning and describing the work of the Scottish Division attached to General Mangin's army between the Aisne and the Ourcq and its heroic courage and endurance, says that the division had been in the Arras sector for seven months.

They were sent to the Marne and had to make a night march of ten miles to the front in an unknown country to relieve some American troops. They arrived at midnight and were ordered to attack at dawn. The Germans were awaiting the attack and their guns, especially their heavy artillery, were probably more numerous in this sector than anywhere else on the battlefield.

At midnight the division was in line on the Chaudun plateau facing the Boissons-Chateau-Thierry road. The plateau is flat and affords no shelter except for a few small woods which were already strewn with dead Germans, Americans and Frenchmen.

The Scotch division attacked at dawn and met with very strong resistance. German machine-guns took them in flank but the Scots advanced a considerable distance and consolidated their new front despite very vigorous opposition.

The American artillery, seeing that the British were unable to move up their guns in time, volunteered to remain in the sector to help the division. The offer was accepted and the American gunners rendered excellent service.

This attack was made on the morning of the 23rd. For three days this Scotch division held its new line under a terrible fire, and on the 28th attacked the village, park and chateau of Buzancy. The first wave swept through the village and captured the heights beyond while the remaining waves had to clear up the village. Experienced warriors who participated in the struggle described it as one of the hardest fights of the war as the village was stuffed with machine-guns and surrounded by deep caves, which were veritable fortresses and where the Germans fought to the last with the greatest determination.

Our men had to scale a wall singly under machine-gun fire and tackle nests of machine-guns separately. The fight was won by the evening, with over 250 prisoners, after terrible struggles. It was a magnificent feat of arms and will be remembered as one of the finest in the annals of British history.

GERMAN CITIES AGAIN TARGETS FOR BOMBS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Air Ministry official:

Today a squadron started to bomb Cologne but became enveloped in clouds and therefore turned and dropped its bombs on the factories at Duren, causing a fire. All our machines returned.

Our second formation attacked the railway shops at Treves. These were heavily attacked by a large number of hostile machines, of which three were destroyed. One British machine did not return.

London, July 31.—In addition to the attacks reported yesterday, we bombed the station at Lahr.

Last night we dropped two tons of bombs on the Bosche Magneto Works, the Daimler Works and the railway station at Stuttgart, setting fire to the station.

We also bombed Hegenau station and barracks, causing a heavy explosion. We bombed and used our machine-guns against Remilly junction and two aerodromes.

We attacked Coblenz this morning but clouds prevented observation.

We twice attacked the station and factories at Saarbrucken. Our first formation encountered many hostile scouts before reaching their objective. A bitter fight ensued in which four British machines were lost. The remainder bombed the objective but were again heavily attacked on their return journey, the British losing three more machines. We disabled one enemy machine. Our second attack was completely successful and bursts were seen on a factory. Despite attacks all our machines returned.

The British and French bombers on the 28th dropped over twenty tons of projectiles on the cantonments and troops in the valleys of the Ardre and Vesle, the railway stations at Fismes, Compiegne, Moreuil and Bazoches and the areodrome at Mont Notre Dame.

Thirty-six tons were dropped on the 29th on objectives in the same region and fires and explosions were observed at Fismes, Malincourt and Bazoches.

In the course of numerous combats our chasing squadrons brought down fourteen enemy machines.

MURMAN COAST LANDING HELPED BY JUGO-SLAVS

Detachment Formerly In Austrian Army Gave Assistance To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Reuter's Agency learns that a detachment of Jugo-Slavs, all volunteers, who were formerly in the Austrian Army but who were taken prisoners by the Russians, greatly assisted the landing of the Allied troops on the Murman Coast. They traversed Russia from Odessa to Archangel, occupied strategical points along the Murmansk railway and beat off assaults made by German and Finnish troops. Large numbers of these Jugo-Slavs were in a pitiful condition. They have been collected and sent to the Allied hospitals, while those who are fit for military service have been re-equipped and will prove of very great value to the Allied cause.

TURKS BEATEN NEAR ADEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—An official despatch received by the War Office from Aden reports:

Our cavalry has dispersed a party of the enemy westward of Sheikh-Othman, killing twenty of them.

£700,000,000 CREDIT VOTED BY COMMONS

Larger Amount Not Due To Heavier Expenditure But Simply For Convenience

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, moving a Vote of Credit for £700,000,000 said that this large amount was not due to an increase in the rate of expenditure but was simply dictated by the convenience of Parliament.

Our Allies now owed us $1,402,000,000 as compared with £1,232,000,000 at the end of the last financial year, while the Dominions owed us £205,500,000 as compared with £194,000,000.

Russia owed us £568,000,000, France £402,000,000, Italy £313,000,000 and our other Allies £119,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasised the value of this assistance to our Allies. Until America came into the war this assistance was as vital as the work of the British navy. We could not praise too highly what the Dominions had done in the war but it was very proper that the Prime Minister of New Zealand had depicted what the Mother Country had done.

The irrecoverable expenditure for the 104 days had been £547,000,000 or £331,000 a day below the estimate.

The recoverable expenditure during the same period amounted to £176,500,000, exceeding the estimate by £307,000 per day.

From October 2 last year, when the system of continuous borrowing was begun, to July 27, £1,028,000,000 had been raised by the sale of War Bonds and War Savings Certificates, a result which far exceeded his expectations.

The House of Commons passed the Vote of Credit for £700,000,000 unanimously.

China Association Takes Up Grievance Of Government Men

Loss To British Officials Here Because Of Exchange Pointed Out Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—At the meeting of the China Association, Mr. Anderson drew attention to the grievance of the members of the British Government services in China owing to their salaries being reckoned in sterling and paid in dollars, a dollar being now worth 3/6 as compared with 1/9 before the war.

The Times comments that the decision of the Government last year to bear half the loss in exchange does not go very far and it is believed than an inter-departmental committee has agreed that a further revision is necessary with regard to the pay of members of the consular and the diplomatic services but that there are still difficulties in the way of doing anything more for the naval and military services.

The Times says that the whole position is eminently unsatisfactory and it seems particularly curious that the offer which it is understood that the Hongkong Government made to bear the whole loss on exchange by the naval and military services during the war has been declined by the home authorities.

Correspondence

The Japanese Side Of It

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Reading the letter of "America" in your paper, he states: "There never should have been any Japanese addition to the police force." Now why that word never? I would appreciate and I think all the Japanese residents in Shanghai also would appreciate if "America" would tell me and the Japanese public in general why he is opposed to engaging Japanese as policemen.

Yes, why not import, not only few dozens but dozens and dozens of American policemen in here, because the simple reason is the American residents are slow. I suppose they don't care a rap regarding the police question here. If the Americans here push the matter into the Municipal like the Japanese I would'nt be surprised if we have American policemen patroling in Shanghai before long.

"America" must remember that Tokio is not an international settlement like Shanghai, and whatever the Japanese did to the American Legation there, he must know the United States government is not foolish to ask a share in policing Tokio. I am, yours faithfully,

JAPAN.

Shanghai, August 2, 1918.

The Real Object

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—It is well known that the Japanese have been wanting for a long time to get possession of a Japanese concession of some kind near Shanghai. The principal obstacle they have to encounter is the opposition of foreign residents of Shanghai. The recent riots show how they go about accomplishing their ambitions.

A Japanese branch is added to the local police force. At the first opportunity, demands are made that this force be increased and the foreigners generally are given to understand that Hongkew is looked on by the Japanese as a Japanese settlement. The Japanese may even go so far as to demand the splitting up of the International Settlement, and make foreigners here believe that they may be able to get a part of it.

When this has been accomplished, they will secure from the submissive Peking government the concession they are after, that is Chapei and Paoshan. They hope by the present maneuvers to disarm opposition to this, which is their real object. Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

He Speaks From Experience

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—As a newcomer to Shanghai, I am surprised at all this pother about Japanese policemen. Why should our friends the Japanese be so insistent? I have been arrested several times, once by a fellow citizen and once by a Japanese, and I can truthfully say that I saw no difference in the ceremony. If I am to be arrested again, it makes no difference to me what the nationality of the arrestor is. Enclosing my card, I am, sincerely yours,

TRAVELER.

Shanghai, August 3, 1918.

Why Are There Unruly Japanese Here?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—Why not settle this whole controversy over the question of Japanese policemen by discharging all those now employed? They were brought here to "control unruly characters" among the Japanese. That they have failed is convincingly shown by recent events. Indeed, it is quite obvious that they not only do not control unruly Japanese but that they are a constant source of irritation to law abiding Chinese. Send them back and employ no more of them. Then we will have peace and be certain that no government is using the local police force as an entering wedge to split up the International Settlement.

By the way, why should there be any unruly Japanese in Shanghai? All of us who have lived in the Far East know very well the efficiency with which the Japanese government looks after its subjects. We know the espionage system which surrounds every foreigner in Japan. We know the intricate passport system of the Japanese and the control the government exercise over Japanese emigrants. We also know the powers of deportation enjoyed by the Japanese Consul General. Why, then, should there be any unruly characters among the local Japanese populations? Very truly yours,

CHINA COASTER.

General Pershing

'a firm believer in preparedness

NOTHING is more uncertain than what's to be tomorrow, next month, next year.

Those who judge the events of tomorrow by those of yesterday very often find themselves lost in a tangle of new developments.

The only safe way to face the future is to prepare for every emergency.

Better strive for over-preparedness and the security it gives.

Life is a battle on a small scale. You win or lose according to the measure of your preparedness.

Take full advantage therefore of your present good health and fortune—by laying by as much as you can for the future. Few of us are so fortunate as to entirely escape misfortunes.

A savings account is one friend that never goes back on you. Every year's savings add to your security. Think of the future and prepare for it NOW.

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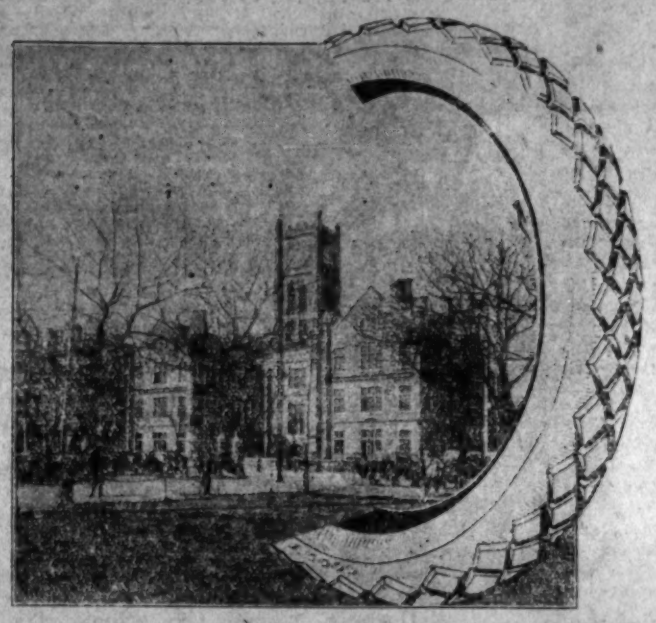

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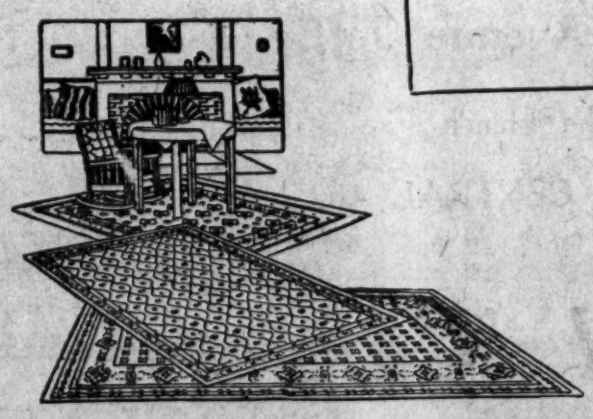

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RESOURCES OF ALLIES NOT LIMITED TO MEN

Superiority In Air And Control Of Raw Materials Powerful Weapons Against Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Speaking at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club in London, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, said that a ruder shock than any yet experienced was the necessity to break the unholy spell which the Kaiser and his military leaders have cast over the German people.

There were premonitory indications that that shock might not be far distant.

Apart from the battle shock of their armies, the Allies had resources and powers on which attention was being centered. For example the mastery of the air was passing to the Allies. If the war could not be carried into Germany by land or sea, it could be hurled on her from the air and those who rejoiced over the martyrdom of other nations must learn the real meaning of the horror which they had forced upon the world.

The Allies, especially Great Britain and the United States, had another very powerful resource, the possibilities of which the enemy was beginning to realise. Great Britain and the United States, through their command of natural resources and raw materials, could place upon the industrial and commercial development of Germany restrictions against which she would struggle in vain. Germany must be made to understand clearly that this tremendous world-wide power would be exercised relentlessly, not against regenerate Germany but against the Germany of today. "Let Germany prove herself regenerate by casting out the unclean spirit of militarism and the sordid lust of world domination, and making such poor compensation as is possible for all the evil she has wrought. Then we will listen to her, but until then her name is anathema."

Distinction Of 'Ace' Won By Shanghai Man's Son

(Capt. J. E. L. Hunter)

Captain J. E. L. Hunter, Royal Air Force, son of Mr. Ellis L. Hunter, prominent Shanghai broker, has a record of sixteen German airplanes to his credit. He also wears the Distinguished Service Cross, "in recognition of his services with a Wing of the Royal Naval Air Service at Dunkirk between July and September, 1917, during which time he carried out continuous work on defensive patrols. On September 22, 1917, he destroyed two enemy aircraft which were attempting to interfere with our spotting machines."

News of Captain Hunter's appointment to Flight Commander has just been received by his father here. The young airmen, who is only 21, has never been in Shanghai but passed some time in Singapore in his early youth. He was born and educated in England.

Wilson Remembers Swiss National Day

Also Sends Honduras Message Of Congratulation On Its Entering War

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 2.—President Wilson has despatched to the President of Switzerland a message of greeting on the occasion of the Swiss National Holiday, and to the President of Honduras expressing the gratification of the people of the United States that Honduras has joined in the war against Germany.

News Brevities

Major C. P. Holcomb, United Stated District Attorney in Shanghai, left for America yesterday.

* * *

The engagement is announced in Peking of Mr. George William Frodsham and Constance Violet, widow of the late Captain G. A. Robertson.

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration has invited tenders for the supply of 258 pieces of locomotive tyres.

* * *

An unemployed Chinese was given six months' jail sentence yesterday in the Mixed Court for the theft of an alarm clock from the show rooms of Messrs. Nigel, Murray and Co.

* * *

A Chinese woman held in connection with the recent murder case at 967 Thorborn Road, following a game of dominoes, was released yesterday in the Mixed Court. Another woman is being held as a witness.

* * *

In honor of the late Mr. T. Piry, the Chinese Postal Commissioner, the Peking Government has ordered that all Chinese post office throughout the country fly their flags at half-mast on August 9.

* * *

Northern papers record the death of Mr. Edward H. Rigby, chief assistant engineer of the Peking-Mukden Railway. He died July 31 at the age of 47. He was the winner of the Tientsin Golf Club Championship for the current year.

* * *

It is reported that the police in the Ex-German Concession at Tientsin have arrested in the act of committing a burglary, a German Pole who was found to be in possession of a complete burglar outfit and a stock of forged Dutch passports. The man now claims to be an Argentine citizen.

* * *

Another foreigner was arrested yesterday in the Hongkew district in connection with the $20,000 opium robbery in the French Settlement recently.

* * *

While playing with his brother on the Canton Road Jetty yesterday afternoon, a 13-year-old Chinese boy fell overboard and was drowned. The body was held down by the undertow and was recovered an hour later.

* * *

A presentation of mementos and trophies to the members of the British and Chinese Tank Committees will take place next Friday at 5:30 p.m. at the British Consulate. A dinner in celebration of the close of the Chinese Tank campaign was given last Friday evening by Mr. Chang Nieh-yin.

* * *

The Ningshin Steamship Company's new steamer Ningshin, formerly the Taishan, will leave Shanghai at 6:30 p.m. next Friday for its only trip of the season to Pootoo. The ship will leave Pootoo at 3 p.m. Sunday, arriving in Shanghai at daybreak Monday. Lungshan and Chinhai and the Chusan Islands will be passed in daylight. The San Peh S.S. Co., 8B. Yuen Ming Yuen Road are the agents.

* * *

A $200,000 guild house will be erected by the Ningpo residents in Shanghai, according to the decision reached at a meeting of more than 600 representative Ningpo persons yesterday. The campaign for funds will start on August 7 and will last a month. More than $65,000 was subscribed at the meeting. The two heavy subscribers were Messrs. Doo Ching-san, who contributed $20,000, and Yu Ya-ching, who donated $10,000.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames C. A. M. Jamieson (Tongshan), C. E. Pearson, H. Neale, Denton, Noel B. Ramsay, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, The O. K. Club, Tsingtau, Messrs. R. F. C. Master, F. L. Marshall, W. Y. Hollyer, H. S. Pickering, J. E. Edwards, Chas. S. Speyer, E. Moller, A. McGregor, N. Dinard (s.s Irene), E. T. Burne, P. W. Ephgrave, A. Spiers, P. D. Sullivan, S. B. Neill, and "Anon."

* * *

The Peking Leader writes: We understand from a reliable source that the Government will enforce very shortly the new rule that all foreigners in China, except the Japanese, will be required to provide themselves with passports wherever they go. This is to prevent any enemy aliens from evading proper official surveillance. The exception in favor of the Japanese is due to the fact that their physical features are easily distinguishable, whereas it is not so easy to distinguish between enemy subjects and non-enemy subjects.

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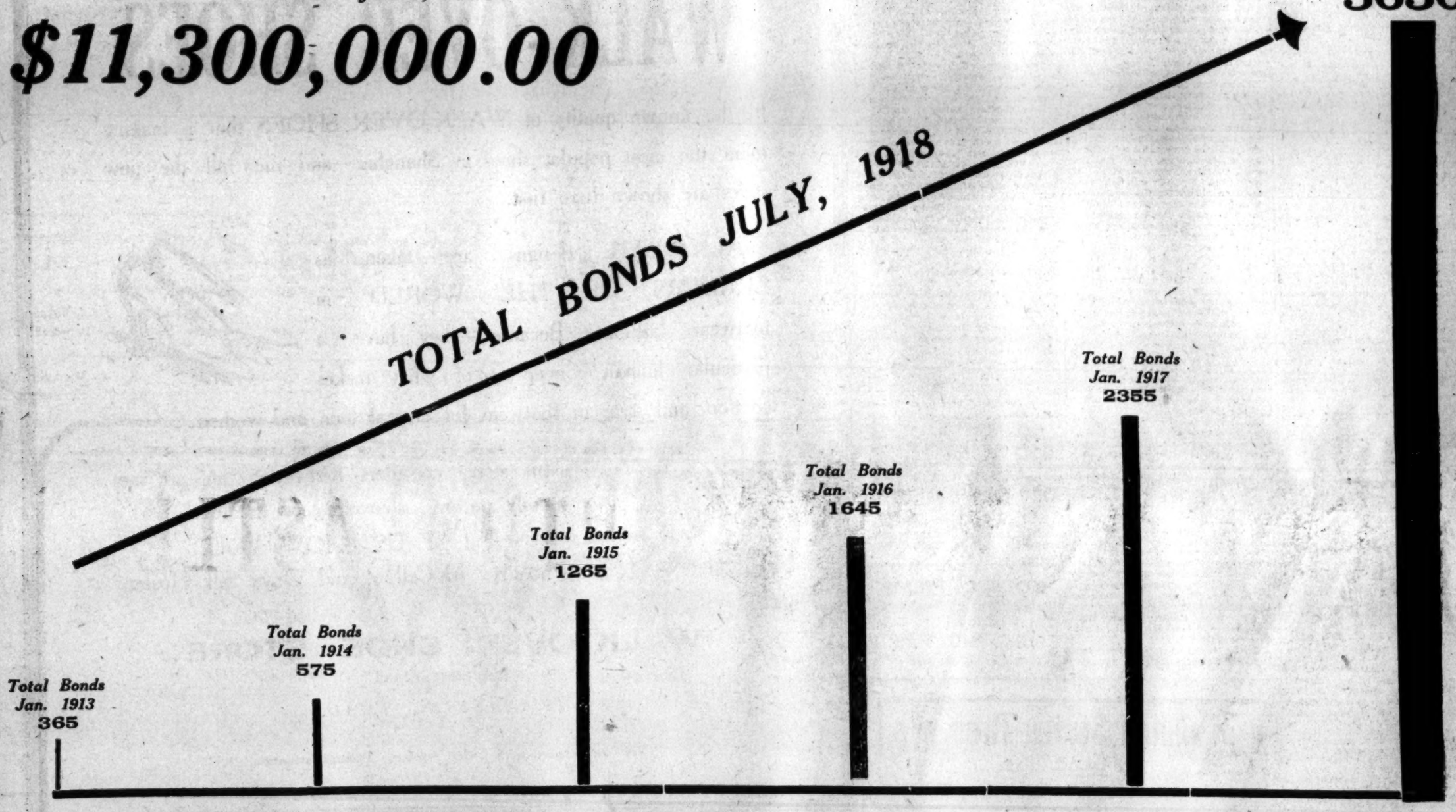
TOTAL BONDS JULY, 1918
5650
Total Bonds Jan. 1913 365
Total Bonds Jan. 1914 575
Total Bonds Jan. 1915 1265
Total Bonds Jan. 1916 1645
Total Bonds Jan. 1917 2355

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TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS TO BE BUILT IN FRANCE

$500,000 Is Appropriated By American Red Cross For Four Institutions

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 2.—A despatch received from Paris says that half a million dollars has been appropriated by the American Red Cross to complete the installation of four tuberculosis hospitals in France. One will be for the United States National Railway Union, comprising 400,000 members, and another for Servian cases.

Well, The All-Highest Has Discovered It

And What's More He Even Admits It—That America Is In The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 1.—"The American armies and numerical superiority will not frighten us" is the outstanding phrase in the extended report of the Kaiser's proclamation cabled yesterday evening, which further states that Germany must and shall continue to fight until the enemy's will to destruction is broken.

Amsterdam, August 1.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser, in a proclamation to the German people, says that they have proved worthy of the tremendous task Providence has assigned to them by their four years of hard struggle and memorable deeds.

The King of Bavaria, in a proclamation, states: "It is not our fault that we enter the fifth year of the war. Our opponents are not yet ready for peace and we must therefore continue to fight and to shoulder our troubles and hardships in sure confidence of victory."

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August, 2.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today that the statements made by Emperor William in the proclamation addressed to Germany's army and navy to the effect that German submarines "are tenaciously attacking and fighting the vital forces which are streaming across the sea" are all without foundation. Mr. Daniels said:

"The reduction in sinkings has been steady. The submarine as a leading or important factor in the war is ended. It is always a menace as long as there is one in the seas and we are losing ships and will continue to lose ships now and then, but so far as its being a determining factor in the war is concerned, that farce is ended."

Official Statement On Imperial Preference

Was Decided By British Cabinet And Not By Imperial Delegates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—In order to clear up a misunderstanding Mr. Walter Long, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's agency, stated that the decision regarding Imperial preference which he recently announced was arrived at by the British, and not by the Imperial War Cabinet, and was to be regarded as a question of domestic policy.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Walter Runciman drew attention to the statement made by Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, regarding Imperial Preference.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that there was nothing in Sir Robert Borden's speech in any way inconsistent with the previous statement made by the speaker to the House. The question of the special fiscal policy to be adopted by the United Kingdom or the Dominions must be settled by each independently. The Imperial Government had put itself in line with the Dominions by deciding to give preference on the duties existing or to be subsequently imposed.

1,000 Airplanes Built By One Company In U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Dayton, Ohio, August 2.—Employes of a Dayton aeroplane company have held a huge celebration marking the completion and dedication to Government service of the thousandth aeroplane built by that company.

GERMANS ASSISTING THIBETAN REBELLION

Mohammedans Also In League With Frontier Insurrectos, General Telegraphs

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 2.—Lu Hsing-chi, the Chief Administrator of the Szechuen frontier, telegraphs that Keh Pu-lun, the leader of the Thibetan rebels, has declared himself Commander-in-Chief of the Thibetan troops, and a number of Germans are assisting the Thibetans in their campaign against the Chinese.

The Military Governor of Sinkiang also wires that many Mohammedans are in league with the Thibetans, who are assisted by a number of former prisoners of war from Siberia. The Military Governor of Sinkiang requests the Mohommedan Association to despatch delegates to the different troops on the borders of Kansu and Sinkiang to urge them to remain loyal and not to be influenced by enemy propaganda.

Allied Economic Policy Depends On U.S. Attitude

Lloyd George Tells Deputation Government's Program For War Cannot Be Given Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Press Bureau: Replying to a deputation of 200 manufacturers introduced by Sir Edward Carson at the House of Commons on July 31, who urged an early declaration on the economic policy of the Government, the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, emphasised that such a declaration was being delayed by the preoccupations of the war and also the necessity of keeping in touch and being in complete accord with the Dominions and the Allies.

The Government had been discussing the problem with the Dominions during the last few weeks and had had discussions with the Allies before America entered the war. Up to the present America had not expressed any opinion on the resolutions passed at the Paris Economic Conference and it was vitally important that the policy of the United States and the policy of Great Britain should completely agree.

All he could say at present was that he was very hopeful because an agreement among the Allies on these great problems meant that the economic fate of the world would be in the hands of the Allies.

Must Secure Essential Industries

Proceeding, the Premier emphasised the necessity for securing essential industries against unfair attack and unfair competition. These industries were essential not merely from the commercial point of view, but from the viewpoint of national defense. He did not doubt that they would reach an agreement in that connection. No government could possibly avoid giving the earliest and the deepest consideration to the matter. The longer the war lasted the sterner must be the economic terms to be imposed on the foe. The sooner the foe realised that the better. We must be in a position to determine what will be fair conditions without having them imposed by the will of the enemy.

He agreed that immediately after the conclusion of peace there would be industrial dislocation. One of the great difficulties would be where and how to get raw material. Transport difficulties would also prevail during the first years of peace. Those questions demanded very careful consideration combined with a complete understanding with the Allies and the Dominions.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that no one ever dreamt of continuing the present system of government control after the war. He agreed that the strength of this country before the war lay very largely in the ingenuity, self-reliance, adaptability and resource of individual effort. At the same time there was the lesson of the war in which States had done good work by assisting and encouraging industries coupled with combined effort among industrialists. Magnificently as the business and industrial communities had shown their capacity to organise before the war, he quite agreed that when the war was over it was absolutely necessary that interference in business by the State must disappear.

During the period of transition they were not going to get raw material without considerable Government interference. They must also organise transport, and they had to see that the Dominions received a fair share of British manufactures. The Allies would also be entitled to receive assistance from Great Britain in the re-equipment of the essential conditions of their industrial and national life. Perhaps a business order might come from an enemy source which would be more remunerative than an order from Great Britain, the Dominions, or the Allies. He thought they ought to see that the people who have been fighting together should be served first.

"Don't let us make the mistake of dissolving the partnership the moment the fighting ends. The world will not come right immediately after the war and if you dissolve the partnership with all these great peoples—a partnership cemented with blood—there will be men quite ready to take advantage of it even when the war is over. Therefore it is vital that when the war is over and the period of transition has come, when there will not be enough to go around, we must keep the partnership going and help each other to the end. So the brotherhood shall remain."

The Premier deprecated a revival of past controversies. "Let us consider the problem anew in its best way. It is the only way we can secure absolute national unity. I shall be very surprised if you are not quite satisfied with the Government's statement when it is made, but first we must get into closer contact with our Allies and see that there is no declaration that will in the least interfere with Allied concord, good will and co-operation. But be assured that it will be the chief concern of the Government to see that the great industries on which the strength of the country depends shall be developed and strengthened."

Bonar Law For Preference

Mr. Bonar Law, who followed, dealt with the question of control. He said that the Government was anxious to abandon the restrictions imposed during the time of war as soon as possible and to allow individual competition to have free play. He pointed out that perfect freedom at the end of the war was impossible. If free play was then allowed he fully believed that a corner, perhaps organised by our old enemies, would arise in almost all staple raw materials. One of the reasons of the war was the necessity not only of thinking of the profits manufacturers could make but of the conditions of the men who work for them.

The war had rendered one step easier which was an immense move forward in our whole conception of trade policy, namely, this Government's acknowledgment the principle that we are one Empire and of preference within the Empire is established. He was convinced that the whole country would endorse the decision of the Government.

One of the reasons of the war was the necessity to produce, where possible, such things as are essential for preserving the defense and independence of the country. The best way to do so was to give the largest possible amount of unity of support to any plan the Government proposed to adopt.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he believed that if the conditions of labor were to be maintained there must be at least stability in the home market.

He emphasised that Government consideration of this matter was difficult and complicated, owing to the fact that they must think of their Allies. Fortunately a very large percentage of essential raw materials were within the Empire and the question of preference was going to be of immense advantage to the whole Empire because the present policy of the Dominions of placing their produce at the disposal of the Empire would continue after the war.

He was confident that the statement which the Government would be able to make would not conflict with the views of any of the Allies, especially America whose good will is vital.

Wedding

Divers-Seddon

Mr. William C. Divers of the Thomas Hanbury School, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Divers of Greenwich, London, and Margaret Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr. James Seddon of Huddersfield, Yorks, were married yesterday at the British Consulate General before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.

AUSTRIANS IN ALBANIA REPORT SUCCESSES

Advancing On Both Sides Of Semeni Bend And Near Berat, Is Claim

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

In Albania our troops are fighting their way forward on both sides of the Semeni Bend and have almost reached the line Fieri-Berat. We met with violent resistance in the valley of the Upper Devoli and carried several points by storm.

London, August 1.—(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

We have captured the first lines held by the enemy northwest and northeastward of Berat and a considerable amount of territory on a front of twenty kilometers. We are following up the enemy.

Rome, August 1.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of the Navy reports:

British aviators and Italian naval airmen are continuing their intensive attacks on the Austrian rear lines in Albania.

On the 28th a British squadron bombarded Ragorina and set fire to the railway storehouses at El Bassan.

On the 28th and 30th Italian seaplanes bombarded the installations and trenches in the neighborhood of Ardenica Monastery.

All the aviators returned safely.

London, August 1.—An official despatch from British headquarters in Italy reports:

Our aeroplanes in July destroyed sixty-six enemy machines and drove down three out of control. Four British machines did not return.

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THIS PICKANINNY'S IDEA BEATS HINDENBURG'S

Conceived In A Georgia Village, It Bears Fruit In No Man's Land On French Front

DEAD FOX AIDS AND ABETS

Now Abraham Lincoln Davis Goes Hungry To Feed German Messenger Dogs.

With the American Army in France, —Of the two threads out of which this yarn is spun one started in a little village situated about sixteen miles inland from Savannah, Ga., and the other started in the office of the German High Command in Berlin. In the Georgia village—I don't recall the name of it now—a pickaninny developed the idea that the best kind of a dog to chase a rabbit was a long-legged dog, and that if a long-legged dog could be had with an attenuated nose he was a doubly valuable dog because not only could he be used to chase rabbits with an enviable degree of success, but in addition was the best kind of a dog to root a 'possum out a hollow stump, where 'possums have a habit of going. In the office of the German High Command there developed the idea that a dog, having considerable intelligence, would make a better messenger than a German soldier on the battlefield, and also that if a dog had long legs he would be a faster messenger dog than a messenger dog with short legs. Such was and is the acumen of the German intellect.

So the threads of the story started far apart and stretched a long ways back. They have met at a certain point on the French front, where the erstwhile pickaninny is a first-class private in the army of his Uncle Samuel, and where a short ways off the German military dogs carry messages back and forth to the Boche pillboxes and advanced posts. Abraham (Lincoln) Davis—his pals all call him Ike—has dodged a lot of German bullets and gas grenades. He has killed two Boches and hasn't done a thing to make the French think any less of the Americans. Yes, Ike has had considerable excitement since he landed at —— some months back, Ike has seen lots of things he would never have seen if he hadn't enlisted in the American Army. But he hasn't forgotten that the best dog to chase a rabbit is a long-legged dog.

Saw Dogs Through Peephole

Ike hadn't been in the trenches long before he began to hear about the German messenger dogs. Every now and then, through a peephole in the top of his trench, he caught sight of one of the messengers although they generally did their work at night. He developed a respect and an admiration for these dogs, and he could scarcely choke down a fight when a sniper picked off one of the animals. A Corporal told him one evening, after chow, something of the training and the great intelligence exhibited by the German messenger dogs and of their bravery, which kept them on their path often in the face of shell-fire, and sometimes after they had been wounded. When one of the dogs was brought in after a German raid, Ike made up his mind that he had to have one of those dogs to chase rabbits down in Georgia. I don't believe he realised that he was to have a kennel of them.

It was an evening in early Spring when Ike was seated by the edge of a deep French well on the outskirts of a dilapidated little village, where he was billeted during a rest period. Smoking a potbellied cigarette he had made from poor papers and some worse tobacco he saw something leaping along the top of a hill a mile away. A second sight told him it was a fox, and then he forgot about it. The next night and the day after Ike saw the fox, and then there flashed through his mind the remembrance that a dog that chased a rabbit chased a fox when he got a chance. To make this part of the story short, when he went back to the trenches a few days later Ike had the fox, dead.

On the next two or three nights Ike volunteered regularly for patrol duty in No Man's Land. The third night he got permission and took the dead fox with him. The next night he was also on patrol duty. In the section in which he happened to be stationed the German defenses were not well organized trenches as they are up on this sector, but the Germans were using what they call their "elastic defense;" that is, the first line was weakly held from the standpoint of trenches. The trenches consisted for the most part of scattered shell holes in lines connecting with more or less system a series of pillboxes. It was possible for patrols from the American-held lines to penerate sometimes back of the shell holes and even behind the pillboxes without being detected. As I said, Ike succeeded in making the trip on several such patrols taking his dead fox along, which, by this time, was getting sweet.

Gets Results At Last

On the third night after he started patroling with his dead fox, he got results. But let the next part of the story be told by Ike's commanding officer. I wish I could mention his name but the censorship rules forbid.

"It was along about 4 o'clock in the morning," this officer said, "just after one of our patrols had come in. I remember it was raining slightly. The patrol reported it had encountered Germans and that things seemed rather quiet. I was about to go away when there was a scrambling underneath our wire and a German messenger dog popped over the edge of the trench and right into the arms of one of our big buck privates, named Davis. The dog had a message around his neck directed to one of the pillboxes, telling the gunners there that American patrols were out. I took the message and started to lead the dog away to have my orderly take care of it when Ike begged for it so earnestly that I told him to watch it while I got some sleep.

"I forgot all about the dog and was thinking of home and mother some hours later when one of the Lieutenants reported that during the night six other German dogs had come into our trench at about the same place and that Ike had been near enough to grab each one of them. I went to look for Davis and that darkey had those seven dogs corralled in a ready-made dugout as neat as you please and was feeding them his own chow and all that he could beg, borrow or steal. I'm darned if I can explain it, but I know that if the gunners had got the instructions those dogs carried all our patrols wouldn't have come back.

"Come on, I'll show you the circus."

He took me 200 yards away and as we mounted a little knoll I saw a big negro hastily completing the job of covering up something he had buried in a hole. He dropped the spade and saluted as his officer came up.

"Private Davis," said the officer, "show the gentleman those dogs."

"Here they is, Suh," he answered and lifted a heavy board. Down through the opening were seven lanky dogs, with powerful legs and long noses.

"Mistuh," said Davis, "does you-all know any way to git a dawg to God's country? I reckon maybe Kurnel'll give me one of these, and I sho' wants to keep him. I reckon if I git him back to Savannah it'll do. He would make one fine rabbit dawg."

Here Ike patted one of them on his beautiful head.

"Yessuh," he said, "I'se got seben already. I reckons maybe I'll git leben. Yessuh, seben and leben, dem's mah luck numbers."

His First Performance

"Who's dead?" asked the stranger, viewing the elaborate funeral-procession.

"The bloke what's inside the coffin," answered an irreverent small boy.

"But who is it?" the stranger pursued.

"It's the Mayor," was the reply.

"So the Mayor is dead, is he?" mused the stranger.

"Well, I guess," sa'd the small boy, witheringly. "D'you think he's having a rehearsal?"—*Milestones.*

Play Ball

Sing a song of baseball,
Good old Yankee game;
Rain or shine, war or peace,
Play it just the same.
Out behind the trenches,
Swat the little pill,
Helps to boost the spirit
For swatting Kaiser Bill.
—*The Widow.*

Austria, Hunger-Mad, Is Menaced By A Huge General Strike

Washington, June 21.—A general strike in Austria on account of the great distress due to the food shortage is possible soon, according to an official telegram from Zurich today. It says:

"There is no doubt that the Austrian crisis has become more serious, both politically and economically. From a political point of view, the defeat suffered on the Italian front by Hoetzendorff and Vorcevic is giving stimulus to the Slav nationalists who are demanding their liberty.

"From an economic point of view, the distress caused by the food situation is having a more and more painful effect on the masses. Since Wednesday evening serious troubles have broken out in Vienna and in the suburbs following the decrease in the bread rations. The mob numbering more than 50,000, demolished several shops and went through the streets in a procession, demanding peace and bread.

"Sanguinary fights took place at several points. The police interfered with drawn swords.

"The agitations among the lower classes is considerable. The Arbeiter Zeitung, published on Thursday an appeal to the working classes of Vienna of both sexes, inviting them to make an energetic protest. 'One cannot,' writes the Socialist organ, 'condemn the population to die of starvation on account of the mistakes of the government. What can the people eat? Five hundred grammes of potatoes, half of which are rotten; 125 grammes of black bread, 125 grammes of some other flour, 40 grammes of grease, one egg, 190 grammes of sugar, 200 grammes of wheat, for which one must stand in queues for whole nights; a little marmalade, and some substitute or coffee. That is the ration of an adult or a whole week. Up till now bread formed the principal part of our food, and the ration has been so reduced that half of the population cannot exist.'

"The same day strikes broke out in several districts. The Vienna Neueste Nachrichten announced that that number of strikers already is very considerable. A general strike will probably be announced soon.

"A stormy discussion took place at the town council meeting. The Mayor, Weiskirchner, formally accused by many of having in his promises to Austria, and particularly to Vienna, and of being the debtor in respect to Vienna of more than 2,000 truckloads of flour, declared that the situation was absolutely untenable for the forthcoming week. Vienna's reserve of flour amounted to only sixty truckloads. The Mayor stated that he had warned the General Headquarters and the Government, asking them to take up a firm attitude with the German Ambassador.

"At Prague, at Brun and in Galicia the situation was very critical, the Mayor added. He also declared that he had sent an urgent telegram to Ludendorff and to the Minister of Bavaria, Dandl, as well as to the Hungarian Prime Minister, begging them to send as soon as possible potatoes and other foodstuffs.

"The Wolff Agency reported a few days ago that it was absolutely impossible for Germany to give up a portion of her grain to Austria, and there is not much to be expected either from Hungary, where all reserves are exhausted and where the bread and flour rations have to be incessantly reduced. The Weiner Arbeiter Zeitung, commenting on the situation, says that Austria is on the eve of a catastrophe."

COAST WATCHERS HONORED

Britain Decorates Two Who Rescued And Fed Tuscania Men

London, June 14.—Order of the British Empire medals have been given to Robert Morrison and Duncan Campbell in recognition of their heroic rescues of survivors from the troopship Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the Scottish coast.

Morrison, who was a coast watcher at Upper Killeyan, Mulifoa, saved the lives of three American soldiers. He waded out into the surf with a rope to where two Americans were clinging to a rock and hauled them ashore. He then scaled a cliff 250 feet in height and rescued an exhausted American who had climbed up part of the way in the darkness, but was too weak to go further.

Morrison carried this man on his back and gave him shelter in his home on top of the cliff. He also provided food and shelter for a total of ninety American survivors.

Campbell, also a coast watcher at Mulifoa, likewise rescued an American from the side of the cliff and took him to his farmhouse. In addition, he gave shelter and food to fourteen other survivors found wandering along the rocky coast.

The Selfish Farmer Again

A senator, apropos of the farmer's attempt to raise the price of wheat said the other day:

"The farmers are actuated by selfish motives in this business. It's like the story of the duel.

"Two gentlemen with their seconds retired to a farmer's meadow to fight a duel. The various preliminaries were arranged, and the duel was just about to begin when the gaunt figure of the farmer was seen racing across the grass toward the scene of conflict.

"The farmer seemed in great distress of mind. 'A humane chap,' the principals and seconds thought; 'he wants to prevent bloodshed'; and they welcomed him kindly.

"'Excuse me, gents,' the farmer, said, gulping with emotion, 'but is this here goin' to be a sword or a pistol duel?'

"'Sword duel,' said a second. 'Why?'

"'Well, you see,' said the farmer, 'if it was a pistol duel I'd want to take my cows in first.'"—*Washington Star.*

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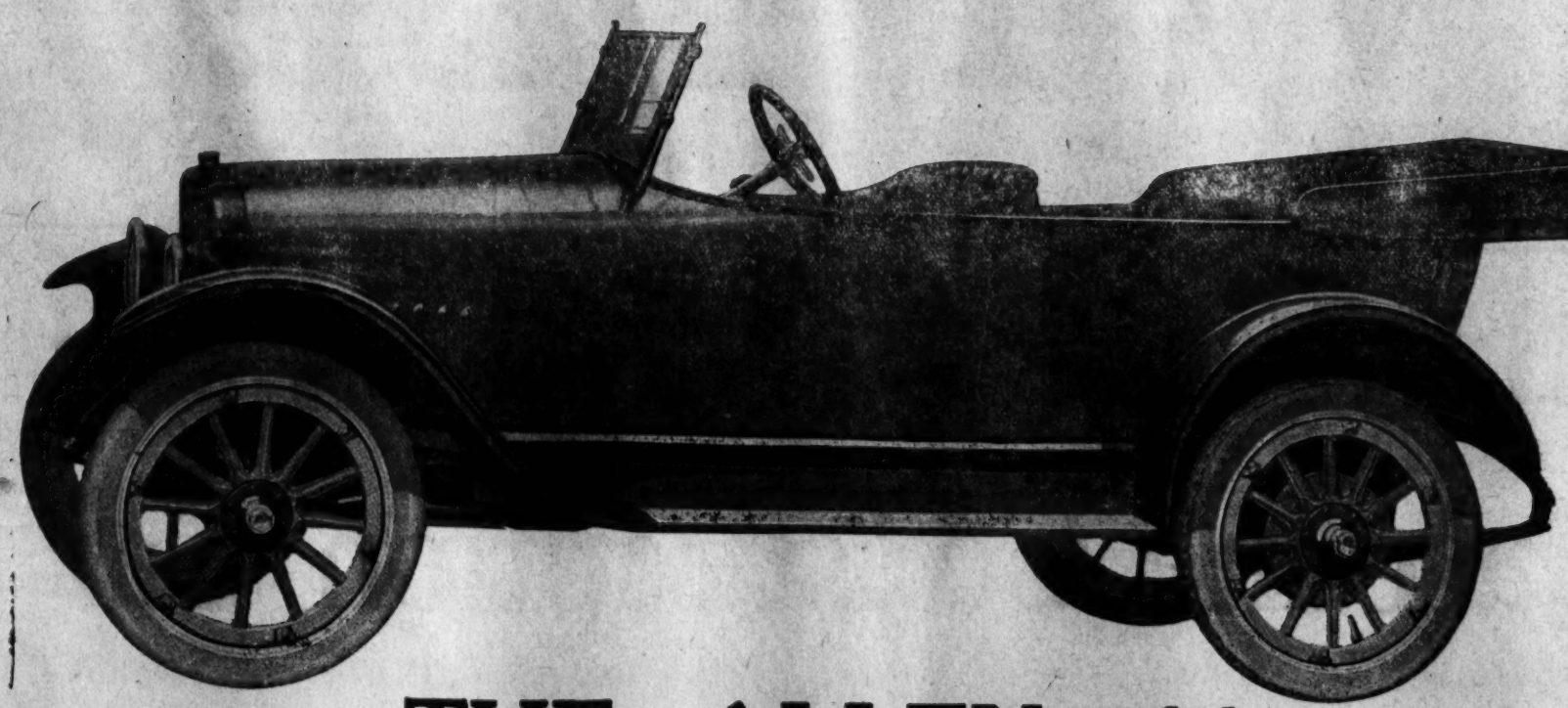

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GERMANS USED UP 30 TO 34 DIVISIONS IN FAILURE ON OISE

Paris Estimates That This One Drive Cost 425,000 Of Their Effectives

70 LEFT IN ONE REGIMENT

While French Took This Fearful Toll, Their Own Army Of Maneuver Is Intact

Paris, June 15.—The battle of the Oise, which began Sunday, is considered here today as finished. "Looking at the situation as a whole," said an eminent French General this morning. "I'm certainly going to unstrap my trunks."

This General, although not now on the active list, is usually looked upon as a sound judge whose opinion, and that of most of the military critics whose articles appear in the newspapers today, the latest German drive is regarded as having been stopped, in spite of the fact that it was directed against what the Germans believed to be the hopelessly weak French Army on the ground they themselves had chosen. The Germans have advanced nowhere more than five miles during the five days since the battle began, and they achieved this measure of success only at the cost of at least thirty—some experts say thirty-four—of their best divisions. [375,000 to 425,000 men.]

"The sudden stoppage of this formidable battle for Compiegne," says Maurice Barres in the Echo de Paris, "marks a very definite check to the German will. The results of the battle may be summed up as follows: First, the enemy's gain of territory is out of all proportion to the losses he has suffered; second, Compiegne has been saved; third, our reserves are intact, if by reserves we mean the maneuvering forces which the Commander-in-Chief regards as indispensable to meet any unforeseen events."

"They haven't got Compiegne and they'll never get Paris," is the feeling of the French capital this morning. The sense of relief is indisputable. One curious feature is that, unlike what occurred after the two previous great drives had been brought to a standstill, there is no speculation as to what the next German move may be. The feeling is gaining ground that the exhaustion of Germany in available men has gone much further than was generally believed.

Evidence of this is found in the comparative decrease in the duration of the successive German drives. The battle which began March 21 lasted a fortnight, and that for Armentieres, which followed on April 9, continued for ten days. These two battles were in close relation one to another, and were followed by a series of incessant and vigorous local actions. The battle of the Aisne, which began by the overrunning of the Chemin des Dames on May 27, lasted between eight and nine days, and then came the battle of the Oise, which began on Sunday and was finished on Thursday.

The conclusion is drawn that the enemy already feels himself obliged to economise with his men. Color is given to this view by the growing light which is being thrown on the extent of the German losses in the present battle. It is announced here that one Prussian regiment which fought at Ressons-sur-Matz was reduced before the end of the day to between sixty and seventy men. Repeated blows which the French resistance has compelled the enemy to level, first on the right and then on the left, without any appreciable result except to his own loss, has caused the German reserves to crumble away rapidly.

According to one account published here, the French, in their brilliantly successful counter-attack which won back the Mery Plateau captured six 77 millimeter guns and four of large caliber," which proves how deeply the French must have bitten into the German lines. The 1,500 prisoners secured by the French in this offensive belonged to twenty different companies of picked troops distributed among three of the enemy's best shock divisions.

ALLIES REVISE OPINION OF AMERICAN ARMIES

Class Them With Shock Troops And No Longer Wish Them To Be Brigaded

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, June 15.—Since the American soldiers have shown how well they could take care of themselves, European sentiment about our troops has undergone a marked change. Heretofore they were considered very fine "raw material," but now our Pershing-trained divisions are classed with shock troops. No c'eaner-cut job has been done in this war than that by the Americans around Chateau-Thierry.

All our trained troops are preparing to participate in the fighting on the most active sectors. General Pershing is in direct command. His advice is much sought and listened to, and he is in close daily touch with the Generalissimo. Whereas a month ago the belief was general that the new American material should be absorbed into the British and French armies, the sentiment has veered around and now favors retaining the American individuality to the utmost practicable limit.

PRUSSIAN PARTIES SPLIT ON REFORM

Equal Suffrage Fight Is Disrupting The Centerists And National Liberals

HERTLING POLICY WAVERS

Chancellor Hesitates While Government's Program Is Set At Naught In Diet

By George Renwick

Amsterdam, June 14.—The political chaos increases in Germany. The Prussion lower house's fourth rejection, by a bigger majority than ver, of the Democratic franchise reform for Prussia promised to the people by the Kaiser, is having a serious effect on the whole German political situation, and threatens to result in the disruption of two great political parties.

The fifth reading of the Prussian franchise reform bill must take place in twenty-one days, but it is highly improbable that any other result will be obtained. The most serious split is that in the National Liberal Party. It threatens to fall into two parties, the more Democratic section being slightly larger. This will be the third disruption suffered by the party which has been steadily losing ground since the flourishing times when it was Bismarck's instrument in forwarding some of the worst features of his polity.

The Roman Catholic Center Party, to which the Chancellor belongs, is similarly threatened. About one-third of it is against the franchise reform, through this case the cement of religion may prevent a wide breach in the ranks. From all parts of the country protests are flowing in upon the Executive of the party against the attitude of the reactionary wing. The Center's situation is made all the worse by the result of the recent by-election in the Glenwitz constituency of Upper Silesia, where a strong Center candidate, standing for annexation, was defeated by a majority of nearly 5,000 by a Democratic Pole in a constituency where as recently as 1898 the Polish candidate could not obtain fifty votes. Center papers in East Germany frankly and disappointedly admit that the defeat was owing to the candidate's annexationist attitude.

The question is: What will be the course of action of the Prussian Government, which promised to stand or fall by the equal franchise? Count Hertling said recently that he already possessed the Kaiser's mandate for the dissolution of the Prussian Parliament. Will he make use of it? As far as can be seen, he is hesitating to come out definitely on the Democratic side, and it is unlikely that he will do anything much before the end of this year. The famous democratising of Prussia need not therefore be talked about for some time.

Austria, too, is face to face with a political crisis, the Polish Party having emphasised its opposition to the Seydler Government, which is tantamount to notice to quit. Both in Germany and Austria there is a feeling against the Governmental powers that is becoming increasingly bitter.

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MARRIAGE

DIVERS-SEDDON: On August 3rd 1918, at H. B. Church, Consulate-General before Sir. Everard Fraser, k.c.m.g., William Charles Divers, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Divers, of Greenwich London, to Margaret Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late James Seddon of Huddersfield, Yorks. 18917

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. 6 a.m., Holy Communion. 8 a.m., National Service. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong. Preacher—Rev. A. E. Burne.

St. Andrew's Church.—Mattins and Holy Communion, Preacher—Rev. A. E. Burne.

Union Church.—Sunday, August 4. Fourth Anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the War. 11 a.m., Joint British and American Service of Intercession. Addresses by Rev. R. T. Bryan, D.D. and Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "These all." Chant, 13; Hymns 506, 275, 296. The following is the order of the 11 a.m. Service: Hymn, 'Joint National Anthem; Prayer, Rev. Evan Morgan; Chant, No. 36; Lesson; Anthem, Kipling's "Recessional;" Address, Rev. R. T. Bryan, D.D.; Hymn, "Battle Hymn of Republic;" Address, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Prayer, Rev. D. Willard Lyon, D.D.; Hymn, "God Save the King;" Benediction.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. C. L. Boynton, B.A.; 6 p.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall.—The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject; "Love." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening 6 p.m. Reading Room, 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, open daily except Sundays 10.30 to 12.30.

Four Years Of War

WITH four years of the hardest kind of fighting behind us, we enter on the fifth year of war with rising confidence in the complete triumph of the Allied cause. Overshadowing all else, is the resolute determination of the Allies, now for the first time firmly and completely united both militarily and politically, to prosecute their righteous cause to a successful termination. After four years of the fiercest fighting ever witnessed in all the history of mankind, the Allies stand erect, sorely tried by the storm and stress of the monstrous conflict, but realising that the enemy is in still sorer straits. Hard trials still await them, but there can be no doubt that in the end, victory, and a clean victory at that, will rest with the Allies.

After four years of vain effort to fasten her yoke on Europe, Germany now claims to be eager for a "peace by agreement," for a "give and take" peace, for a peace, sometimes with and sometimes without indemnities and annexations, for indeed, almost any kind of peace. Of these four years, the last one has been the most tragic and the most eventful. At a crucial period of the war, the Russian defection from the side of the Allies took place, and large German and Austrian forces were enabled to be released from the Eastern Front and concentrated in the West. But as the Allied problems have multiplied, so has their strength increased. The entry of the United States into the war has offset the defection of Russia.

Not from the standpoint of military assistance alone is the presence of the United States in the war a matter of vital importance to her allies. Men with breadth of vision have taken the measure of Anglo-American co-operation and see it for what it is—one of the decisive facts of the present war and full of infinite possibilities for the peaceful ordering of the world in the future. They have come together under the stress of an unprecedented crisis, but a crisis that will infallibly recur if they again fall apart. There will or there will not be a "next time" very largely as these two vast federations succeed or fail in shaping their future policies in common.

All the Allies with the single exception of Russia have remained firm in the cause. France has covered herself with glory. Italy in whatever stress has never wavered. Belgium remains implacably hostile to her violator. Japan has helped the Allies much with her navy, and is now about to add her powerful army. Portugal continues at the Allies' side. Servia still remains in arms, though her territory has been overrun. If the Russian Revolution, followed as it has been by dissensions, indiscipline, and anarchy, has proved an event unfortunate in its immediate consequences, we recall the earlier heroism of Russia and refuse to despair of her until she despairs of herself. Russia will yet strike another blow for Democracy.

The fine courage of the Allied armies and navies has not been displayed in vain. Germany and her dupes have been hard hit. Germany has lost four and a half millions of her best fighters. Her maritime trade is dead. All her colonies are lost. Her finances are in disorder. She has incurred the hate of the world for generations to come. Her resources are reaching the stage of exhaustion, and her people are hungry and sick of the war. If the weakness of Revolutionary Russia brings Germany a few cheap and artificial laurels, and if her appetite for plunder is merely limited by her impotence to satisfy, the Allies have in the United States an ally to balance the Russian disappointment, and an ally whose population, energy, and resources promise eventually more than Russia could ever afford. The Allies, despite the Russian chaos, remain superior in numbers, armament, and resources, and if their discipline and constancy equal those of Germany, their victory is only a question of time.

In that spirit, in a firm belief in the justice of their cause, and with implacable determination to achieve their ends, they have reached the end of four years of war. Whether hostilities continue for a longer or a shorter time they can and they are willing and ready to go on. They are coolly convinced of their ability to win, and will go forward in that conviction until they reach the haven of a favorable peace.

The West Front

For a time in the Spring just past the tide flowed in favor of Germany, but with the turning of the tide in of west and the swift victory obtained by the Italians over their traditional adversaries, there has come an ebbing of German hopes. Once again, as in September, 1914, the Marne has proved the graveyard of German hopes and ambitions and schemes for conquest and world dominion. It is possible, nay, it is anticipated, that the Germans will make renewed efforts to force a decision in their favor this year, but any such efforts may be rightly regarded as subsidiary to those already put forward.

Lashed into speed by the all-compelling realisation of the need to forestall the arrival of the Americans in full force, Germany early this year released vast masses of men from the Eastern Front and hurled them against the Allies on the Western Front with the weight of an avalanche. Simultaneously she redoubled her efforts to inflict as much damage as she possibly could on Allied shipping, but all her efforts, in spite of their intensity, have failed. Thus the present position of Germany is desperate. On the principle of attrition alone, German defeat is foredoomed, for any intelligent schoolboy will be able to tell you by the aid of plain arithmetic that as more Americans regularly arrive in France in accordance with the plan mapped out by the United States, the ratio of German troops to those of the Allies must steadily and progressively decline. Every future German offensive must be necessarily accompanied by correspondingly diminished striking power until the point of final collapse and exhaustion is reached. This is no fanciful theory but merely cold logic.

General Foch has completely justified the implicit confidence reposed in him by the Allies. If, perchance, for some time to come, Allied progress is less rapid than has been the case during the last fortnight, we may rest assured that General Foch is biding his time until the next opportunity presents itself for a stroke, when he will strike hard, as he has done this time. In the meantime, the outlook for the Allies is bright. It has not been brighter since the outbreak of the present war.

The Italian Front

Words are too cold to express the measureless admiration of the Allies for Italian valour and staunch loyalty to the Allied cause which have rendered it possible for the much-advertised Austrian offensive to be crumpled up almost as soon as it was launched. The Italian success has come at a moment when it is most vital to the Allies. It is one of the decisive victories of the present war and the Italians have established a definite claim on the gratitude of the Allies. Need anything more be said?

The War In The Air

The Germans have done their level best to snatch aerial supremacy from the Allies but have dismally failed. So far from being able to be masters of the air, they are on the high road to being driven from the air. Allied air attacks have proved a most important factor in the checking of the enemy and he has been acutely harassed by the relentless aerial pressure on his troop concentrations and movements of supplies. The American Liberty Motors after prelli-

(Continued on Page 13)

Praises Smooth Working Of British War Machine

London, June 5.—We are getting over liability to "nerves." We are still in the midst of the great offensive, Part II, with the Germans trying to hammer their way to the gates of Paris and yet there is no anxiety. The Stock Exchange is tranquil. Public opinion is calm. No one seems excited. At the start we were a little uncertain as to what was going to happen when we found three tired British divisions—sent to the district for "a rest"—and four French, mostly oldish Territorials, were opposed to 30 German with 15 others as reserves soon thrown into the fray but we never felt the real concern which attended the earlier operations in the St. Quentin area.

We knew that the watchful Foch was incapable of being "rattled" and that although in the absence of adequate railway facilities on the Allied side, though not on the German since they possessed the network concentrated at Laon we might take some time in pushing up our reserves we should none the less do so. And then the German advance would slacken down. . . and stop. What happened? The Germans tried to cut through midway between Soissons and Rheims but came up against the British at the latter place and to their dogged resistance is due up to the present the relative failure of this move. It is true that Soissons fell but the French put up a very fine fight and held the attacking force for days. The Germans therefore swung their line round in the hope to advance on Paris by way of Compiegne and Meaux very much the same line of advance as they followed in the early days which preceded the battle of the Marne and in this direction the fighting is at present raging. The American reserves have come into action and by all accounts are doing very finely since it should be recollected they are a civilian army very much less efficient than we were in the days when we had a "contemptible little Army." Indeed the misguided Hun rank them very low—he never even mentions them and professes to believe they are not worth much either in numbers or efficiency though as a matter of fact there are now one million of them on French soil though not all are combatants. As to fighters the results will soon prove who is right. Needless to say the reports of the fighting are sending a thrill through the States and the messages which reach us tell that vast armies more are hurrying across. There lies the keynote to the present war.

Now it is of little avail to tell the stages of this struggle in detail—I merely propose to attempt to throw a little light on some points which possibly you may deem to be obscure We were surprised—let me admit it and we ought not to have been. There are some conclusions which must be faced. In the first place ought we to have been? There are methods of ascertaining the movements of the enemy (a) ordinary spy work, (b) aviation observation and (c) information gathered from raids. In pure espionage the Germans have us "beat to the wide." They either pay or threaten better than we do and never once save at the first battle of Cambrai have we ever succeeded in surprising them. No doubt raids were too few. When you put tired and elderly troops in the line they are not unless there is some special reason going to devote time and trouble to "raids" however valuable the guidance which may be obtained. As to aviation one must explain the situation rather more fully. Aviation has its limits. Possibly if aviators were as thick on the ground as leaves in autumn they might observe everything but even then would they? Aviators will tell you that observation at night when the Germans moved all their vast masses of troops is extremely difficult, that there are no reliable means of detecting soldiers on the march and they add that the country just at the back of the lines where the Germans made their first move is so densely wooded that it is impossible to be quite sure or not whether anything abnormal is happening. Anyway we did not know that the Germans were planning an attack in this district and we were not prepared. There is no more to be said except that I should like to meet the writer who at the start of the war enunciated the doctrine that in view of aviation mobile warfare was ended, that all element of surprise had been eliminated, that when one general knew exactly what behind a hill an enemy were doing he could guarantee his position against all attack and that cavalry were a "back number" so far as pure reconnoitrying work was concerned—I should take down the very serviceable trench bludgeon with its studded head which a friend once gave me and I should slay him as a misleader of his fellow men. Mobile warfare will from now on become increasingly common and when we have enough Americans then our turn will come. Till then we bide our time and as the papers well say "hang on." There are a few other points on which I should be explicit. The troops all fought magnificently. Some may think that there may have been a "break." Not one occurred. Whole regiments went down in the end and the German prisoners, even taking those they claim, include the wounded. Few surrender nowadays—it is better to die than go into what is now universally regarded as a living hell in Germany. Innumerable instances are on record of our men forced to work close up to the German lines and there killed by our guns. The Allied material losses though always large on a retirement can be easily replaced—they need perturb no one. Our output here made good all the Somme losses in six weeks—if need be we can do the same for France. British labor never fails to respond to any demand made on it and it is always at its best when we seem to be in a rather tight corner. And finally there is the effect of this hard fighting on the national temperament. What of it? The nation is quietly reliant. Everyone knew that this hard fighting is essential—the war will only be won by killing the Germans and either it has to be done now or later. To those who recollect the anxiety during the South African struggle the present stolidity or stoicism of the public is phenomenal. People will suffer anything cheerfully if the end is attained.

There are though matters which stir the public mind profoundly—German methods. Take a few of them. Hun piracy at sea—the resentment grows weekly not because of any undue increase in the menace but because of the wanton destruction of human life. It is so bitter that the seamen as I have often said will neither forgive nor forget. Next there is the treatment of our prisoners—poor devils most of them since their sufferings are, and always have been, far greater than those of the wounded left in our hands. Public anger is very fierce and demands immediate exchange. Negotiators are off to Holland headed by Sir George Cave who has come very greatly to the front as an ideal type of stolid unselfish patriot who never gets perturbed or excited. The exchange will as a result be very soon effected though the majority of our Germans do not want to go. Then comes the bombing methods of the Hun. You know that in response to an appeal by Cardinal Hartmann the Wolsey of Germany transmitted through the Vatican we abstained from bombing Cologne on the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi—a decision reached by the Foreign Office on high moral grounds, though not approved unanimously either by the newspapers or by the people. The Germans none the less shelled Paris with Big Bertha on the day and further bombed another of our hospitals at the front again with grave results to the poor patients, the doctors and the nurses while in addition a number of Waacs were killed and wounded. Can you be surprised if the Nation as a whole feels really burning resentment? Even Lord Crewe, a Liberal of the Liberals, admitted the other day that after this war it would never be possible to "let bygones be bygones" and that the memories of German atrocities would go down to our children's children.

Nobody will be surprised if the hard fighting now in progress despite lulls continues for the greater part of the year, but as the Imperial War Council stated today, there is still plenty of confidence in the outlook, and American intervention may turn the scale. There is therefore no need to be uneasy at the fresh attacks which will undoubtedly come and which may still expose the Allied nations to critical days. M. Clemenceau evidently retains the confidence of France, while Mr. Lloyd George's position here at any rate seems unassailable. In the meantime, aerial fighting continues unabated, and our all-round success is unbroken. The Navy is planning fresh aggressive action of which you may see the results a long while before this letter reaches you, while no one any longer expects any conclusive results this year they consider that in 1919 we ought to be quite strong enought to take the offensive.

In the meantime, there is still great interest in the situation in Russia, and there is a decided movement to rally in support of the Allies all the better elements in the country so that they may make a stand against German aggression and German penetration. Even the German papers admit there is a general desire for a revision of the Brest-Litovsy treaty, and that a propaganda is now beginning for the restoration of the whole of Russia. The Governments of the Allies are sympathetic to this movement and it is quite possible that by next year we may have rallied Russian opinion sufficient again to make her a factor in the war. No one regards the present situation as possessing any permanency, and no peace treaty hitherto concluded is regarded by them as valid. The Germans, however, do not seem to be warned in time. It is now clear that if their view holds the field Finland will have lost her independence, the more so since there has already been one significant deal, the Aland Islands being virtually handed over to Germany in exchange for the annexation to Finland of the Murman coast, which now contains Russia's only ice-free seaport. Few people here trust the Finns, or at any rate those who are speaking for them.

Meantime, powerful Committees of Russians are being formed outside the country, and if they can organise internally a sympathetic movement there may be developments. In the meantime, the Armenians and the Georgians are putting up a very fine fight for their lives and liberties menaced by the return of their country to Turkey, and although unassisted from the outside they are not likely to do more than steady the Turkish advance, they have contributed very greatly to safeguarding the British position in Mesopotamia, and the Allies cannot forget them in the time of settlement. For the moment it would seem as if both in Palestine and in Mesopotamia we were standing fast on our gains without trying to enlarge them, and this under the circumstances is the wisest policy. Now everyone realises that the great campaign will be decided in the West—the brilliant little Greek fight in the Balkans is only a pleasant episode.

Even as the war lasts, there is very little change in our life at home. Lord French has issued an appeal for voluntary recruiting in Ireland in the hope of being able to obtain 80,000 men up to the age of 27. Land is offered to those who come forward The Irish treat this appeal as indicating the abandonment of conscription and although this is not a safe assumption it is quite certain that the Government will only use its full powers in case of extreme necessity. The Nationalists under the circumstances are rather more sympathetic to the appeal than might have been expected, though I doubt whether the results will be very great unless they depart from a purely passive attitude. Ireland is not very well disposed at present although it is tranquil, the arrested Sinn Feiners are still interned, and as the Irish M.P.'s have not yet returned to the House there is no noticeable campaign for their immediate liberation. Evidently they are all waiting for the Home Rule Bill. Industrialism is very quiet; there is hardly a single trouble of any sort. The official statement was made this week of the work of the Department of Food Control, one of the Ministries which has been notably successful in the war. Rationing is indeed working very smoothly and no one much minds the constant extensions. Next week tea is to be rations at the rate of 2 oz. a head which is rather more than the allowance in some of the towns which have already voluntarily introduced the system. Owing to the holding back of fresh meat, the country is now practically living on frozen, the quality of which is so bad that in many places the public will not buy it and butchers cannot sell it. We are thus in a position which still enables us to be patricular in our tastes. Otherwise there is very little to complain of, and in the Brithday Honors this week, which were noticeable as usual for the extent to which politicians were favored, while others grumble at the inclusion of numbers of young men of military age but without military service, the two awards which have excited general approval were a Viscountcy for Lord Rhondda and a Privy Councillorship for Mr. J. R. Clynes, the head and sub-head of the Food Control Department. Lord Rhondda has been suffering from pneumonia, pleural effusion and heart troubles, and I fancy will never do much more active work, but Mr. Clynes is a young Labor man who has developed with amazing success as a Parliamentarian and who will be much heard of in future. The Labor Party sometimes grumble at the inclusion of their men in the Ministry, but they overlook the fact that these selections have shown what the Labor Party could do if it was at the head of affairs, and they have thus conferred an inestimable recommendation upon the appeal which the Party is making to the electors in almost every constituency when the next contest comes. It is announced that the new register will come into operation on October 1—the next election therefore purely on the war issue may take place in the coming winter. Meantime such evidence as do exist regarding the way in which the six million new women voters are likely to show their preferences indicate that they will take a strongly patriotic line.

In the House itself the Education Bill is rapidly becoming law without much difficulty. The Government has promised a Committee of Enquiry into the question of the adoption of decimal coinage which the Times strongly supports. The Budget proposals have been passed without change and the 2d. cheque tax stands. The Luxury Committee, however, is making but slow progress, and it is quite clear that great difficulties are in the way of settling what are luxuries and what are not, and it is doubtful if the tax will ever yield as much as was expected. Coal is becoming a luxury; the price is being officially raised, and we are to be rationed this winter still more stringently on a system which embraces gas, electric light and coal. The food outlook is still very good, as we have had an extraordinarily fine and warm spring, but the fruit crop owing to a late frost will be a failure, and jam will be scarce this winter. Perhaps it will be as scarce as paper, which must be scarce when even the Government is officially recommending and using the employment of already once-used envelopes. Men are rapidly being called up, though we have not yet got beyond the 47 years' limit, Apparently women are to be employed as aviators, though it does not seem that they will be combatant. All Government departments are at last being very thoroughly combed out of young men under 25.

To those who remember our spasmodic efforts during the early part of the war the smooth working of the official machinery is now a subject of pleasurable comment. We are of course living on our capital, and yet the public never fails to respond to any appeal for further financial aid and the 50 million dividend on war loan stock this week was largely reinvested. There are thus many who think that after the war our troubles may be very much worse than they are now, for frankly we have very little to complain of. No nation can ever have waged such a long and bitter war as we are doing with such a minimum of real inconvenience, or with such notably patient resignation to the vast and sad list of casualties which of course such a struggle entials.

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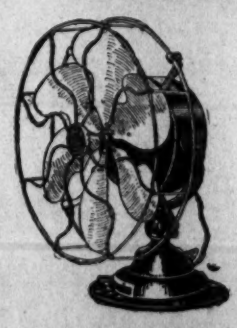

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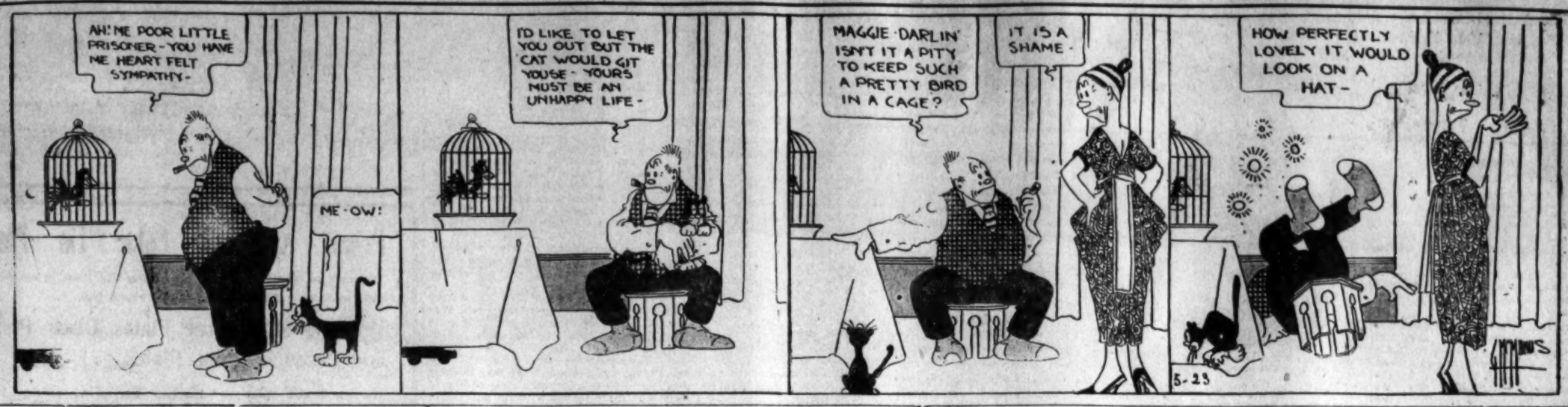
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


AH! ME POOR LITTLE PRISONER - YOU HAVE ME HEART FELT SYMPATHY -
ME-OW!
I'D LIKE TO LET YOU OUT BUT THE CAT WOULD GIT YOUSE - YOURS MUST BE AN UNHAPPY LIFE -
MAGGIE DARLIN' ISN'T IT A PITY TO KEEP SUCH A PRETTY BIRD IN A CAGE?
IT IS A SHAME -
HOW PERFECTLY LOVELY IT WOULD LOOK ON A HAT -
5-23

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

German Influence Dying In America

We judge from the cheering reports that come from all parts of Wisconsin that the end of Deutschtum's power in the United States is in plain sight. It invited its own destruction when is showed its ignoble, treacherous purpose. Already many of its roots have been torn up and destroyed. The good work goes on. It is now impossible for it to live in America. The spirit of America, once aroused—and now it is aroused—is as fatal to it as it once threatened to be to the spirit of that America which slumbered and heeded not. Before long Germanism in America will be dead—truck, roots, and branches—and with it, let us fervently hope, as we have good reason to hope, alienism in any and every other form will pass away forever.

Here, in this trusting, peace-loving land of ours, Deutschtum has in truth been a hydra-headed monster. Evil, cunning, sinuous, it has worked and plotted in our schools, using its language to inculcate moral treason in the unsuspecting minds of children, it has used the church, the temples of God, to serve its wicked purposes, it has found in the German language press, and in some other newspapers and periodicals, fit and willing tools for its silent, subterranean warfare against America, and in the German-American Alliance and other organisations like it it found in its hands as willing and efficient forces, in times of peace, as the Kaiser's own army divisions are proving to be in time of war. It is the revelation of the deadly character of Deutschtum in our land that has spurred the people of America to prompt and effectual action. Now, in consequence, the danger becomes less day by day.

There is another reason why Dutschtum is being forced out of its trenches in America. Its treachery, immorality, and barbarism, its horrid, frightful crimes, have opened the eyes of most of the men and women whom it had blinded by its professions of culture, Christianity and love of peace. Who but a man unbalanced by Deutschtum could justify even to himself the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the murder of many scores of women and tender little children? Who but a fool or a brute could condone the shelling and bombing of sleeping villages and cities and the massacre of women and children? Who but a fool or a brute could justify the dragging of the boys and women and girls of Belgium and France to slavery, torture and starvation; the deflowering of young maids and nuns, the bombing of Red Cross hospitals and torpedoing of hospital ships, or any one of the many other things which glaringly mark Germany's policy of deliberate frightfulness and stamp her as the outlaw among nations and her Government as the incarnation of a savage beast?

Proof, German proof, of Germany's crafty and cold-blooded hypocrisy is still another thing that is undoing Deutschtum in America. The rulers of Germany, from the Kaiser down, have tried to pose as the persecuted of earth, as the wronged, the hunted. They labored long and hard to make the world believe that theirs was a war of defense. "God knows that I did not will this war," the Kaiser theatrically exclaimed as he stood among his armed hordes in devastated France. He lied, of course. He did will the war. He had planned it, had prepared for it during many years. He kept peace until the time came when he believed that he was invincible and could win at will. The testimony of Prince Lichnowsky, the Kaiser's Ambassador to Great Britain at the time, proved that Secretary Grey, instead of forming an armed conspiracy against Germany, did everything in his power to avert war and that it was the Kaiser who broke the world's peace and forced the war in which millions of men have already been killed and millions more may die. Dr. Muehlon, a Krupp director—a Krupp director, mind, an important factor in Germany's system of slaughter—has given testimony in support of Prince Lichnowsky's statements. The proof against Germany is complete and irrefutable. She willed the world cataclysm.

Deutschtum's power and purpose constitute the most terrible menace that humanity has ever faced. Throughout the world it must be destroyed—else civilisation will end and humanity will be ruled by the law of beasts of prey. Here in America, where it has wrought devilishly, no vestige of it must remain. Deutschtum's exponents are one by one deserting Deutschtum's cause. The change has come slowly, because Deutschtum's leaders have been trying to confuse the men they have misled. At last they are realising the necessity of disposing of the fearful thing that goes under the name of Prussianism. And America is saved.—*New York Times.*

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Four Years Of War

(Continued from Page 12)

minary difficulties have finally answered the most drastic tests and form a tremendous accession of strength to the Allies. American aviators are being trained under high pressure and the output of American aeroplanes in the next few months will have increased to such an extent that the enemy will be pinned to the ground.

The U-Boat War

What a deplorable awakening for the German people must the failure of Germany's submarine campaign furnish. Rude must be their disillustionment at the dismal outcome of this huge gamble upon which the destiny of the German Empire was staked. Admiral von Capelle recently pretended to his fellow-countrymen that the U-boat was proving a success. But a dozen von Capelles cannot falsify facts and figures, and all available facts and figures point to the failure of Germany's submarine campaign which, among other things, was to cut England's life-line by cutting off her food supplies and prevent American troops being sent over. No one knows better than the Kaiser and his counsellors that failure is writ large across Germany's submarine campaign. Desultory sinkings of liners and hospital ships do not constitute success. By the loss of the submarine gamble, the war is as good as lost to Germany.

The part played in the war by the Allied naval forces, on the other hand, is not to be judged entirely by its dramatic episodes, but by its character and effect. From the opening day of the struggle the Allied naval forces have exercised an all-powerful influence on the conduct of the Allied operations, by land as well as sea.

Germany already known to be guilty, has in the past year been convicted of the charge of originating the present world war, and this by the evidence of a German, her own last Ambassador to Great Britain—Prince Lichnowsky. On August 10, 1914, the Kaiser, through Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, sent a remarkable telegram to President Wilson in an attempt to vindicate Germany in the eyes of the world in her relation to the war. He made deliberate omissions in the telegram in order to mislead the United States and the world generally. It will be remembered that at the time the Austro-Servian crisis arose in 1914, a British proposal was made in all good faith, stated in telegrams from King George and Viscount Grey, that Austria should be satisfied with the occupation of Belgrade and the neighboring Servian territory, as a pledge for the settlement of her demands, and should then await mediation. The Kaiser says in his telegram that he transmitted the proposal to Vienna with approval. What he did not disclose is the damning fact that Austria-Hungary accepted the proposal, and duly notified Berlin, whereupon Herr Bethmann-Hollweg put the acceptance in his pocket and did not forward it to London or to Petrograd. The Kaiser in his telegram made a grotesque attempt to explain why Austria's acceptance of England's offer of mediation was not transmitted to the proper quarters, the short result of which is to prove that German trickery, more dastardly than Bismarck's alteration of the Ems telegram, which led to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, was responsible for Russia's general mobilisation, which the Kaiser pleads in extenuation of his failure to transmit Austria's acceptance to Petrograd or London.

The Kaiser alleged to President Wilson that he was on the point of sending Austria's acceptance to Petrograd in a note to the late Tsar Nicholas when he was informed that Russia had already started general mobilisation in consequence of which he did not communicate with the Tsar. What happened was this. A statement was officially inspired in a bogus issue of a semi-official Berlin daily to the effect that German mobilisation had been ordered. The Russian Ambassador in Berlin instantly telegraphed the news to Petrograd. The issue of the paper in question was then withdrawn and an official contradiction was published in a fresh edition of the paper. The Russian Ambassador at once telegraphed the contradiction to Petrograd. But the Ambassador's second telegram was purposely delayed by the Berlin authorities for twelve hours, and in the intervening space of time, Russia ordered what is believed to have been a counter-mobilisation.

Thus Germany, by trickery and artifice, forced Russia to mobilise. The whole telegram was a disingenuous and mendacious attempt to demonstrate German "innocence," and we can see today how little it impressed President Wilson. It has been conclusively proven by this time that the decision to create a European conflagration was arrived at during a conference held in the presence of the Kaiser on July 5, 1914, at which was decided the ultimatum to Servia. The Marquis Garroni, late Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, has laid it on record that on July 15, 1914, his birthday, Baron Wangenheim, then German Ambassador to Turkey, who had returned from Berlin the day before, told him that the Emperor had summoned a conference, where he had been present, and at which war had been determined upon. The Archduke's murder was to furnish the pretext, and the plan was, after a few weeks' interval to present an ultimatum to Servia which she could not accept and from which war would ensue within 48 hours.

The Marquis Garroni related this incident also on his return to Italy, and it was publicly referred to there by Signor Barcilai. The same story was heard at Constantinople from another diplomatist, whom Baron Wangenheim told that a month before the outbreak of hostilities the Kaiser had summoned the leaders of the army, of finance, and of industry, and asked them all if they were prepared for war. All replied they were, while Baron Wangenheim gave him the assurance that he was ready to answer for Turkey. The blood guilt, therefore, for the authorship of the present war cannot be legitimately fastened on anyone but Germany, that is to say, the Kaiser and the Prussian Junkers, who unhappily have been able to secure slavish obedience to their will from the people of Germany.

The Basis Of A Durable Peace

The abiding issues of the present war ought to be plain and clear to the dullest intellect. The foremost issue is to prevent the world from falling under the control of a ruthless military autocrat. The moral issues stand out sharp and clear before us. The world is engaged in fighting a people who have cynically declared that they know no law but military expediency and that they will perpetrate any crime upon the innocent and the defenseless which military expediency may seem to recommend. Two irreconcilable systems of thought and feeling are in conflict. The sword alone can decide between them. And upon the decision rests the future of mankind. Make no mistake about it—Germany would show no quarter to her adversaries if she should win. The murder and the arson, the pillage, the rape and the nameless abominations the Germans have perpetrated in Belgium and France and wherever the heel of the Prussian has trod are not the excesses of a ferocious soldiery. They have been done on a system which the German "militarists" have laid down and the German moralists have defended. They have been done to break the spirit of all who should stand in Germany's path; to spread terror, to humiliate, to impoverish, to paralyse.

The warfare by poisoned gas and poisoned wells, by liquid fire, by furtive raids on undefended towns and villages, from the water and from the air; the cold-blooded assassinations of women and children in passenger ships, like the Lusitania and the Sussex; the reintroduction of slavery; and to crown all the resort to wholesale piracy against neutrals and enemies alike all have flowed from the same principle.

There is thus no hope of a revival of the old and true Liberalism of Germany—the Liberalism of 1848, and, it might be added, of 1814—until the German people have been taught that "militarism" will never bring them to greatness but certainly will bring them to irretrievable disaster. We observe little sign of such a revival at present, and are convinced that there can be no real peace until Germany is made powerless. Until that has been accomplished, there would seem to be no chance for a "rule of reason" in the world, for humanity, for a League of Peace or for anything else worth talking about.

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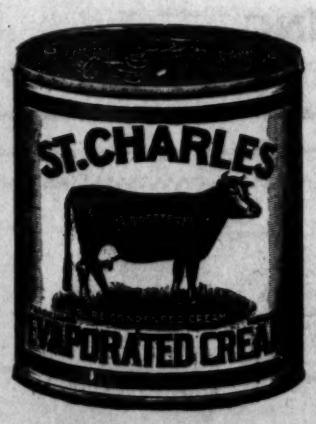

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WORK IS VERY DANGEROUS

But The Results In Breaking Up The Enemy's Forces Are Fully Commensurate

By Walter Duranty
(*New York Times*)

With the French Armies, June 14.—I visited today one of the aviation groups in the French Army where bomb and battleplanes were assembled under the command of a young Major, himself an ace of aces in the bombplane branch of the air service.

Important as has been the work of the battleplanes during the last three months, it is surpassed, both as regards the results accomplished and the risks faced, by that of bombers. Since the battle of May 27 especially bombplane tactics have been enormously developed. The planes go out in huge flotillas. Each unit has its own formation which is rigorously maintained. The units keep a similar alignment with each other. So thoroughly have the pilots been drilled that the planes are able to fly a small distance apart without the risk of collision.

In the long-distance bombing of railroad junctions or concentration points they fly at a great altitude of 4,000 or 5,000 meters, where the risk is very limited and the losses practically nil. But their new battlefield tactics against the German infantry are far more arduous. Each laden with bombs, the planes fly at a height of only 400 or 500 meters, or so as to be able to distinguish the gray-clad targets. The airmen are exposed not only to the sudden swoop of the boche battleplanes, high above them, and the incessant fire of the anti-aircraft cannon, but to the menace of the German machine-guns. But if their work is dangerous, the results more than compensate. It is easy to imagine what the discharge of hundreds of bombs means to infantry massed in a comparatively small area.

"Our star performance," said one of the officers, "was when we caught a very large force of the enemy ten days ago. We gave them thirty-seven tons of projectiles altogether, and kept it up throughout the afternoon. The Germans were utterly panic-stricken, and what would have been a very dangerous movement was effectively crushed in the bud. On a smaller scale the same thing goes on all day and every day.

"Since June 1 we have dropped more than 150 tons of bombs. And remember that when our bombs have been dropped we still are able to imitate the battleplanes in harassing the enemy with our machine-guns. Only when our ammunition is exhausted do we return for a new load. In air fighting we more than held our own, but it was against the infantry that our share in the recent successful resistance was most considerable."

U.S. And Britain An Invincible Race, Says Lord Mayor

London, June 21.—Charles A. Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, was a guest today at the Luncheon Club, and read a letter from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in reply to birthday congratulations that had been sent to the British commander in chief. Sir Douglas expressed confidence in the Allied armies and declared that the British troops were resisting and would continue to resist the utmost efforts of the enemy. The Lord Mayor, who has made thirty-six round trips across the Atlantic, said:

"Nothing has so fortified my confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allied cause as the splendid manner in which America has trown herself into the war. Great Britain and America are going to see this thing through. Together we are an unconquerable race."

Paul A. Cravath, who represented the United States at the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finances at Paris, gave an account of his tour of the Western fronts, particularly the American sectors. He declared:

"The Americans in warfare are showing the same energy, dash and adaptability that made them great in the pursuits of peace. The effect of their energetic participation on the Western front already is showing mightily. If I had any doubts or fears about the outcome, they have been removed by what I have seen and heard in France."

Gen. Kenly Head's New Aeronautic Division

MAJOR-GENERAL KENLY.

With the separation of the Signal Corps and the Aviation Corps, Major-General William L. Kenly has been placed in charge of the department which controls the disbursement of property and money after the planes have been delivered.

WOOD WANTS ALL BETWEEN 30 AND 45

General Also Hopes He Will Be Sent To France But Talks Little

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 27.—"Every man in the United States between the ages of 30 and 45 should be carrying a gun today. The country should draft them."

This was the opening declaration made by Major-Gen. Leonard Wood in an interview here today.

"Look around you in your cities, in your villages and country towns and on the farms, and see how many strong, able men there are of the ages I mentioned, fit and ready, yes, eager to enter the battle," he said. "Men of 45 today—that is, most of them—are just as capable of fighting, and in some cases more so, than many young men of 21.

"The army needs officers, and men from 30 to 45 who are more mature—more efficient I should say than many of the younger men.

"Your heard M. Stephanie Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, member of the French Commission to the United States and a Lieutenant in the French army for two years, say that France has lost one million men in killed and wounded during the four years of the war, and that if all the men in France are killed off the women are ready to go before they will submit to the German yoke. Well, that is the spirit that must prevail in this country.

"America will have to send the greatest army ever dreamed of before victory will be ours for of course we will finally win, but the task before us is a mighty one.

"You may say for me that I still have hopes that I will be sent to France. Further than that I can say nothing, for soldiers must not talk too much."

PERSHING NAILS LIE THAT NEGROES ARE BEING SACRIFICED

Can't 'Commend Too Highly Spirit Shown By Colored Troops'

Washington, June 21.—Formal denial of reports circulated in this country, presumably by German agents, that negro soldiers with the American expeditionary forces are being assigned to more dangerous work than the white troops, was cabled to the War Department today by General Pershing. The message said the negroes were in high spirits and their only complaint was that they were not given more active service.

General Pershing said he could not "commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and engerness for the most dangerous work." The general's cablegram said:

"The stories, probably invented by German agents, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in the most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers, that when wounded they are left on the ground to die, without medical attention, etc., are absolutely false.

Losses Enumerated

"Following are the losses as reported up to June 18 in the four colored combat regiments now in France—369th Infantry: Died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 8; severly wounded, 2; 370th Infantry: Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none; 371st Infantry: Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 8; severely wounded, none; 372d Infantry: Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severly wounded, none. These figures show conclusively that negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops and that their physical condition is excellent.

"A tour of inspection just completed among American negro troops by officers of the headquarters training section shows the comparatively high degree of training and efficiency among these troops. Their training is identical with that of other American troops serving with the French army, the effort being to lead all American troops gradually to heavy combat duty by preliminary service in trenches in quiet sectors.

Exploits Recalled

"Colored troops in trenches have been particularly fortunate, as one regiment had been there a month before any losses were suffered. This was almost unheard of heretofore on the Western front.

"The exploits of two colored infantrymen several weeks ago in repelling a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning the Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has aroused a fine spirit of emulation throughout the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. The only regret expressed by the colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do."

Walsh Of The War Labor Board

By Ralph Block
(*New York Tribune*)

Washington, June 21.—The times have changed; Frank P. Walsh hasn't. In 1915 it was contrast that made him appear strident, contrast between the life he was scrutinising and the attitude he bore toward it. As chairman of the President's Industrial Relations Commission he came down on the modern mechanism with a heavy hand, tore at it unsparingly to discover its intention and its objective. But if Walsh's voice was rough, the country's was plaintive and offended. They were quits on that score. Even liberals—who must be differentiated from radicals, it seems—found Walsh too strong a medicine. When the commission automatically ceased to exist Walsh retired from the prints for a time.

He is back now, unchanged. But a different world greets him. Democracy has come to be something more than a phrase.

At A Long Table

He sat in his office on the eighth floor of the Labor Department office building, in Washington, a few days ago, sat on one side of a long board table, and explained what the War Labor Board wanted to do. As one of the joint chairmen of the board his explanation has the quality of authority.

Walsh talks concisely, definitely, but not with the thin allowance of imagination that betrays so many "concise" men. Instead, his speech has a pleasant amplitude about it, though failing nowhere to hug the line toward his point.

"The theory that generally prevailed before the war," he began, "was that the wages for labor were fixed by supply and demand. As an explanation of economic processes that theory is a sham and a delusion. Many other influences creep in to see aside any possible authority that economic principle might have. In the large industrial centers, where most of the workers are gathered, the wage is fixed by the great employers. For instance, in Chicago it is fixed by the great packing interests, by the International Harvester Company and by the Link-Belt Company.

Right To Fight For It

"The effect of this defenseless position of the worker upon industry and the life of the nation is manifest. Every man has a right to a living wage, a roof over his head, enough to eat and drink. If he hasn't these he has the human right to fight for it. If society will not let him fight for it, he is left to work and sweat all his life, with nothing to look forward to, and perhaps the potter's grave at last. It is a terrible end to look forward to. To make sure that society's work will be done we bolster up these men with associated charities and public hospitals.

"We mean to substitute something else for that. The work of this War Labor Board, the end it is trying to achieve, stands for economic justice. The board has laid down certain principles on which labor and its employers will stand. During the war we need a continuous stream of production. There can be no gaps in it. There can be no ground for disagreement and discord. The war is the country's first object. You have read the report of the War Labor Conference Board, that there shall be no strikes or lockouts in war time, that workers shall have the right to organise, that there shall be no limitation by the workers on production, that living wages shall be paid and decent hours of employment fixed. This board is here to see that these just and equitable bases of industrial progress are observed through the country."

A Hard Hitting One

He is a compact man, closely knit, without room for waste strength or energy. His face might be described contradictorily as an Irish face built on the Greek system. It is a rounding fact, but seems gathered everywhere for economy of power. The nose takes every advantage of being a nose, but refuses to go any further than that. His eyes are not too deeply set, placed just at the proper depth to inspire confidence. Little lines of humor radiate from them. More energetic lines run down from the tip of the firm nostrils to the side of the mouth. And the mouth is firm and full, opening sometimes in converzation, which is vigorous, to disclose unostentatious rows of strong regular teeth. The total impression is of a man built for hard hitting.

He has done lots of it. He could have been a Democratic Governor of Missouri, but preferred to stay outside of regularity and speak his mind. He began as a messenger boy, was a railroad clerk, became a stenographer, studied law, developed a large corporation practice, which he later discarded, and took part in some of the most interesting legal fights in Missouri.

He is emotional and has the rare gift of feeling intensely and thinking straight at the same time. When he talks he looks as if he meant every word of it.

If war has any effect on us it will be to disclose and develop others like him. Walsh is one of the signs of the time.

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20,000,000 TONS ORDERED

Contracted For By The Government, With Plea For Early Deliveries

Pittsburgh, June 15.—The establishment of a "perference list" for the distribution of big iron and steel products to the more essential commercial industries does not seem to have resulted in any greater receipts of material by consumers covered by the list. Some producers assert that the establishment of this preference list, which is defined in the War Industries Board's resolutions of June 6 as "a schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment," makes no substantial change in their distribution because of the pledge given at the meeting of April 26, while others assert that it draws the lines still tighter, shutting off some consumers who in the last few weeks have been receiving some material.

An important feature of the regulations has been developed, that, while provision is made for the distribution to ordinary consumers of pig iron and steel products that are left over after the certificates, priorities, and preferences are taken care of, in the order named, there can be no such distribution at the present time, or until the revised preference list is issued. The regulations provide for such distribution "subject to the approval in writing of the Director of Steel Supplies first had and obtained," but it specifies that this is to be done after the revised preference list has been issued.

The present preference list is an old one, adopted without particular reference to iron and steel. The important items it includes are food, fuel, and clothing, covering also, of course, the various materials and machinery used in the production of food, fuel, and clothing. Since the regulations refer not simply to the actual materials, pig iron and steel products, but to facilities for manufacture, it would appear that off heats cannot be relied until instructions are furnished as to the particular finished product into which the steel is to be converted.

It is difficult even for steel producers, with as wide acquaintance with the war requirements as is obtainable, to believe that the war will absorb such a greatly preponderating part of the output of an industry that is now producing finished steel products at the rate of 35,000,000 net tons a year. They take the position that, if there is going to be a surplus of material for the general trade, the fact will be developed in its own good time by the present system of intensive shipping for the war and near-war requirements.

20,000,000 Tons Of War Steel

The total amount of war steel now ordered by the Government and undelivered, or about ready for ordering, is in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 net tons. At the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, J. Leonard Replogle the Director of Steel Supply, put this at 16,800,000 tons, and it is learned that requirements involving about 3,000,000 tons have since been developed. Most of this material is required for early delivery. The tonnage, of course, refers only to the certificates and priorities, not to the preference list recently established, and that list will involve a very large tonnage.

This view of the situation makes it, on the one hand, that there will be little material left for general distribution to consumers entitled to no preference of any kind, but, on the other hand, it makes it that the great bulk of the demand will be satisfied, for the reason that most of the steel-consuming capacity has been converted to war work, or list products, such as food and fuel, and classified as necessary for the proper prosecution of the war. The remaining or "less essential" requirements have been diminishing of their own accord. Thus there is very little building, though normally building requires large tonnage of steel products.

The Carnegie Steel Company has blown in an additional furnce at Duquesne, and is now operating fifty-five of its fifty-nine blast furnaces, while another, at Clairton, is to go into blast within a few days. It has been producing pig iron at the rate of 95 percent of full capacity, but the percentage in ingots is not high, hot weather and shortage of scrap having interfered to a certain extent. The statistics of steel ingot production by the industry as a whole do not make a favorable showing for May, as the annual rate in that month was about 42,300,000 tons, against a rate of about 42,650,000 tons in April.

The rate of pig iron production has increased from 40,400,000 tons a year in April to 40,900,000 tons a year in May. It is hardly likely that there will be much heavier production up to Sept. 1 than there has been in the last two months, and there may be a decrease on the average. Production, however, represents between 90 and 95 percent of the full capacity, and it is held that this is doing quite well considering all the difficulties of the situation. Last Winter, when the industry was wrestling with transportation and other troubles, with production at 50 to 60 percent of capacity, the best hopes entertained were for an 85 percent operation in the Spring.

Government Is Responsible

Satisfaction is expressed quite generally that the Government has now taken the responsibility of picking out the more essential industries, so that if any consumers of steel are dissatisfied the burden rests upon the authorities at Washington rather than upon the producers. As to the placing of the remaining steel in a category apparently requiring a permit, there is not such a unanimity of opinion, for in some quarters fears are entertained that such steel may accumulate and prove inconvenient in the mill, as each lot must be kept separate. It does not appear, however, that there will be much of this material, from a tonnage standpoint.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations, as published this week, decreased by 404,259 tons in May, previous changes having been such that for five successive months there has been a more or less steady change in the same direction; a large excess of bookings over shipments in December, a small excess in January, and then progressively large excesses of shipments over bookings.

There is no information available as to the precise volume of orders placed during May by the Government, but the general impression is that the orders were substantially equal to the shipments. The difference between shipments and bookings of commercial steel was probably about equal to the 400,000 tons reported as the net decrease in the volume of tonnage on the books.

The steel shipped outside of Government orders is technically commercial steel, but as a matter of fact it is steel that the Government desires to be shipped, either those having Government order or to those doing work which it is desired to stimulate, particularly fuel production and agriculture. As there were orders on the books of this character, it is not necessary that there should be currently fresh booking equal to the shipments, and decrease in the volume of business on books can occur without their representing any present or prospective decrease in the activities involved.

Orders are being distributed through the usual Washington channels for steel and steel products required in the building of the 100,000 freight cars ordered several weeks ago by the Government's Railroad Administration. While details are not given out, as is usual with Government work, it is properly inferred that some important orders have been finally placed, but not involving altogether as much as half of the materials required. The allocation of the axles was completed some time ago. Plates, it appears, have been placed tentatively, with some details to be arranged as to the character of the plates, in order to preserve as much steel as possible for shipbuilding and other requirements that are more exacting in character.

Locomotive Steel Rushed

The unfilled orders for locomotives, placed when the railroads were under their own control, represent a much larger number than the 1,025 recently ordered by the Railroad Administration, and steel for those locomotives is in the priority classification that has been in effect for months, so that no new action is required in that respect. In all this work there is more negotiation than usual, because certain habits have to be departed from, and some observers insist that the standardisation makes more work than there would be if former practices were continued. There is also, as indicated, extra work involved by reason of the effort to employ the forms of steel most readily available.

Tinplate production in May was 5 or 6 percent greater than in April, and probably represented record production for any month in the history of the American tinplate industry. Some time ago three and a quarter million boxes was established as substantially full production for the industry for a month, with all conditions favorable, and the May output fell only 3,000 boxes short of that mark. Conditions were on the whole quite favorable, somewhat more so than can be expected throughout a twelve-month period of wartime.

There was shortage of steel only in a few spots. There were spells of a few days of exceptionally hot weather, but not enough to pull down the whole month materially, and there was some extra observance of Memorial Day, the mills not working very well the day after. With a shade less production this month the half-year will show a total slightly over 17,000,000 boxes This falls far short of expectations, because there was a heavy loss in production in January and February through traffic tieup.

Last week was wholly without feature in the coke trade. Operations ran along without interruption, making a slight general gain for the whole. The car situation remained satisfactory and there was somewhat less complaint about labor supply, although yard labor was only slightly more plentiful or more industrious than it has been since the warm weather made its appearance. Estimated production for the week ended Saturday, June 8, was practically the same per oven as during the previous week, but the number of active ovens was reduced by 165 and there was a decrease of about 2,000 tons in production. The market remains quotable at the Government price of $6 for furnace and $7 for foundry.

OUR ARMY TO TOTAL 3,000,000 THIS MONTH

Crowder So Notifies Senators In Urging Extension Of Age Limits In Draft Class 1

WOULD SAVE MARRIED MEN

Objects To Going Into Class 4 For New Levies—Hints At Force To Watch Mexico

Washington, June 15.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today urged upon the Senate Military Affairs Committee the necessity for amending the draft law to broaden the age limits on the ground that at the present rate of drafting men Class 1 would be exhausted early next year.

General Crowder told the committee that the American Army would number 3,000,000 on August 1 this year. Of these 2,000,000 will have been furnished by the draft and the others through enlistments. He said that wastage, due to the larger part American forces would they on the western front, all probably would require heavy drafts in the first months of 1919. He gave the committee figures of the number of men the War Department intended to call into service between August 1 and December 31.

The ordnance program has been based on an army of 3,000,000, General Crowder said. Hence any increase over that figure will require a corresponding adjustment of the artillery program, he said.

In General Crowder's opinion, it will be necessary to broaden the age limit of the draft law unless the War Department wishes to take the consequences incident to going into Classes 2, 3, and 4. This, General Crowder pointed out, would injure industry and agriculture, and would cause discontent through the drafting of married men with families.

General Crowder appeared before the committee by request to give his views of the bill introduced some time ago by Senator France of Maryland, which proposes to enroll every male between 18 and 45 years of age for military, agricultural, or industrial service.

"I heartily approve the principle of enlarging enrollment, said General Crowder. "My personal ideas concerning the age limits differ from those of Senator France."

Secretary Baker, General Crowder indicated, holds totally contrary views, and does not favor any extension of enrollment, in spite of the obvious alternative—invasion of deferred classes early in 1919.

General Crowder submitted to the committee figure on the men available for service in the various classes. In Class 2 there are 500,000, which, as General Crowder indicated, would provide men for little more than one call. In class 3 there are a few more than 400,000. It is not until Class 4 is reached, with its great proportion of young married men with children, that any considerable number of soldiers could be found. There are more than 3,000,000 in this class.

"I can get an army of almost any reasonable size by going down through the classes," said General Crowder. "But it means a derangement of industry and a breaking up of families."

Taking up the "work or fight" order issued recently, General Crowder told the committee that the Government must go on and on, extending this order from time to time to include additional occupations.

"It may be necessary to include some lines of work which in normal times are essential, but which now have no direct bearing upon the winning of the war," he said.

He stated that under legislation like that proposed by Senator France, it would be possible to end forever the labor shortage simply by classifying all between 18 and 45 for some line of essential work and putting them into that work.

"This would not involve the changing of the present draft board regulations," said General Crowder. "It would not upset the smooth operation of the law. It could be done without hampering our strictly military draft at all. It would provide all the help needed for manufacture, mining, agriculture and everything else."

General Crowder was questioned concerning a provision in the Army Appropriation bill providing for raising and equipping new National Guard units to act mainly as home defenders. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, took the position that this would be a waste of money. It was his understanding, Senator Chamberlain said, that members of the new National Guard could not be drafted or called into the Federal service.

This was an erroneous impression, General Crowder said, as all units so formed were subject to Federal draft, if the necessity arose. General Crowder said that, personally, he inclined to Senator Chamberlain's view that the use of Government funds at this time for building up a new National Guard was unwise, but added that the War Department might have a purpose unknown to him. He hinted that the situation in Mexico and along the border might be the answer to the department's wish to have a National Guard.

100 Percent American From Wayne, Neb.

LINN F HANSEN

No one will ever doubt the patriotism of Linn F. Hansen, a young farmer of Wayne, Neb. He sold his barn, contributed $3,800 to the Red Cross, bought a $1,000 Liberty Bond, enlisted in the army, and then bought $4,500 more of Liberty Bonds. President Wilson has commended Hansen for his patriotism.

THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.

The Way to a Brighter Outlook

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AT THE

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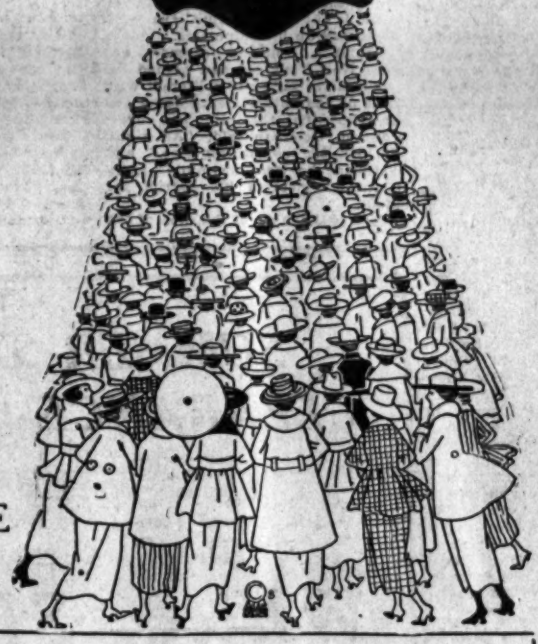

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HELP THEM.

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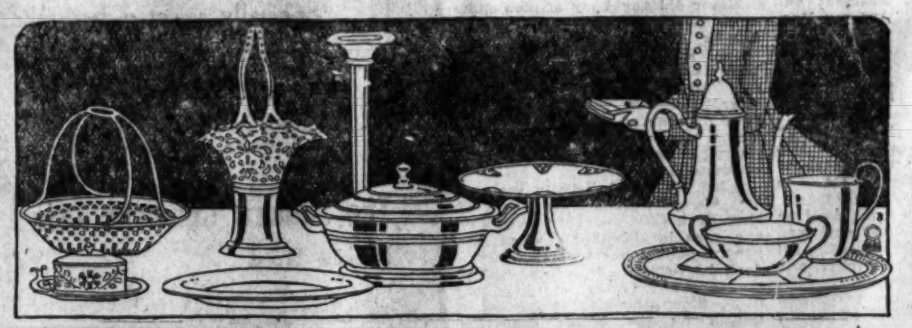

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THE RACE COURSE IS THE COOLEST SPOT IN SHANGHAI

Story Of Alcedo Told By Captain

Torpedoing Of Warship Described For First Time By Commander—Outstanding Instances Of Courage And Fortitude

By Captain W. T. Conn

What was to prove to be the last voyage of the Alcedo began on the night of November 3, when she left her base to proceed to another port, and there meet an outbound convoy. Just at sunrise the next morning the wake of a torpedo was suddenly seen, but luckily some distance away, and in time for the ship to be maneuvered to avoid it. All hands were called to quarters, and after the torpedo passed astern, search was made for the submarine, but it could not be found. After the unsuccessful hunt, the ship continued to her destination, and met her convoy.

On the afternoon of November 4, the Alcedo, in company with other vessels, sailed from a port on the French coast and went to sea to escort the ships of a convoy through the war zone. The night was cloudy, and after leaving the coast a fog was encountered, but all went well without an alarm of any kind during the evening. As is customary, the utmost care was taken to insure that no vessel showed any light at any time even smoking being prohibited on deck after sunset. Shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning, the officer of the deck and the quartermaster on watch suddenly observed an upheaval of water not more than 500 yards away on the port bow, and then immediately saw the wake of a torpedo coming directly toward the Alcedo.

The submarine did not show itself. The water in this locality is phosphorescent, and due to this fact any object moving through the water leaves a distinct wake which can be readily seen. The officer of the deck promptly rang the general alarm gongs throughout the ship calling all hands to their battle stations, and thereby saved the lives of many of the crew who in the few elapsing seconds escaped from the lower compartments before the torpedo struck.

There was not the least chance to avoid the torpedo, since a torpedo running at forty knots will cover a distance of 500 yards in less than thirty seconds, or in much less time than it has taken you to read this paragraph.

The picture of the torpedo approaching, carrying with it destruction and death, is one which is indelibly stamped in the memory of all who saw it, and when it struck all hell seemed to break loose. One could and did instinctively feel and realise that the ship was doomed, for it was felt to shiver and careen, and every one heard the rending of steel and splintering of wooden decks and bulkheads, while above this general din and drowning all other sounds was the muffled roar of the explosion itself.

The shock was terrific, and those within the vicinity of the point where the torpedo exploded were knocked off their feet. A huge column of water was thrown up by the explosion, and this, descending, thoroughly drenched every one on deck; however, this was merely a foretaste of the wetting that we were to get.

By this time the omcers and men had reached their stations at the guns, and an accounting could be taken of the damage. It was found that the foremast had been blown overboard, thus rendering the wireless useless, and that the forward guns had been dismounted. The after guns were manned in the event that the submarine would appear, but nothing was seen of the enemy. It was apparent that the other vessels of the convoy had not heard the explosion, as they could be seen dimly through the fog continuing their voyage and finally disappearing from view. No wireless message could be sent to warn them of the presence of a submarine, and likewise no request for assistance could be made for the reason above given. This was realised by all on board, but if anything this added to the general satisfaction of the men, and raised the hope, which subsequently was found to be true, that the other vessels would make good their escape.

Almost immediately following the explosion the forward compartment of the ship filled, and she settled until the forward main deck was submerged several feet. Of course, the men were standing to their knees in water while getting away the boats and rafts. It being immediately apparent that vessel was soon to sink, orders were given to abandon ship, and until this order was given every officer and man who was not wounded by the explosion was standing, calmly and patiently at his battle station. Isn't that a picture worthy of being hung in a gallery along with the glorious deeds of our navy in the past?

Upon the order being given to abandon ship the men quietly but hastily left their battle stations and began the difficult work in the dark of getting the life rafts and boats overboard. There was no time to place men in the boats and lower them. The one and only chance of escape from the stricken vessel lay in getting the boats away from the ship, and t this end lashings were cut adrift and the boats and rafts thrown overboard. This having been done, the men were directed to jump clear of the wreckage alongside and to swim as far as possible away from the ship to avoid the suction.

The spirit and bravery of these men, many of them but boys in years, was superb. Four men had cut away a life raft and were prepared to jump overboard with it, when they were directed to remain on board near one of the after guns, until the last moment. With a cheerful "Aye, aye, Sir," they laid down the raft, their one hope of safety, and at once proceeded to the gun and stood there watching and hoping for the sub to appear, until told to jump from the ship. Due to the splendid discipline and the efficiency with which each individual performed his duties, every boat and life raft was got off the ship and into the water and orders had just been given to the few remaining men at the gun to jump overboard when the ship gave a sudden plunge by the head, throwing the stern up in the air, and sank beneath the water just four minutes after the torpedo exploded.

The final plunge came so suddenly that some of us had the unique experience of not leaving the ship, but having her leave us, and can therefore vouch that the old belief of a tremendous suction created by a sinking ship is a fallacy. Of course, there is some suction, but those that went down experienced no difficulty in getting clear of the vessel and swimming up to the surface.

The ship having disappeared, it behooved us to think of getting out of the water, for it can readily be imagined that in November in a high latitude the water is much too cold for one to live in for any length of time.

When the boats were pushed overboard most of them were capsized, and so had to be first righted and bailed out before man could get into them, and in connection with this work the small life rafts proved themselves of the utmost value. These afforded support to the men while bailing the water out of the boats, and as quickly as a boat was available men climbed into it. This work took time, and it was perhaps an hour or more before every one was in the boats. Then careful search was made through the wreckage with a view and hope of finding more of our shipmates.

About the time that all men had succeeded in obtaining shelter in the boats, which was the first and most pressing necessity, some one sighted the submarine on the surface and approaching the boats. Evidently it had come to the surface some distance away, after making certain that no other vessels were near by, and the crew then manned the machine-guns on top of the conning tower, which were kept pointed at the boats.

Five or six men could be seen on the decks of the submarine, standing by the guns, and as the submarine approached more closely it was distinguished that there was an "Iron Cross" painted on each bow signifying, it is supposed, that the Captain had been decorated for some prior murder. Naturally, it was the belief that the submarine was approaching either to take prisoners or to shell the boats, or perhaps to do both. To avoid the first possibility, all officers hastily removed the distinctive uniform of their rank and either hid them in the boats or threw them overboard. Of course nothing could be done to prevent the submarine shelling the boats, and it was with all the feelings of anger, resentment, and helplessness that we watched the sub approach, and finally stop close to the boats, the nearest of which was hailed and directed to come alongside.

An officer on the submarine then called in French and demanded if we were French, to which query "No" was replied. Then, in English, he asked, in a very different and angry tone of voice, "Are you English?" to which some one replied, "No; we are Americans."

The examination was conducted in good English by the submarine Captain or the person who asked the questions, and ran about as follows:

"What is your name?" "Alcedo." "Where were you bound?" "Bordeaux to New York." "What cargo?" "Empty." "How much did you weigh?" "Fourteen thousand tons."

After some minutes more the Hun made off on the surface, and soon submerged and disappeared. All hands drew a sigh of relief, and again took up the search through the wreckage, for the water was covered with debris of all kinds, hoping to find more survivors. No more men could be found, after carefully searching for at least another hour. At the end of that time hope was abandoned, and the long, weary row of forty miles to the nearest land was begun. We were all wet to the skin and very cold, but there was no help for it until the sun came up to dry us out. This was not to be for another three hours, so every one in the boats took a turn at the oars. This exercise not only warmed us up, but undoubtedly did much toward preventing any serious effects or illnesses developing as a result of our exposure; as a mater of fact, no one suffered more than a bad cold.

Compasses had been lost out of the boats when they were pushed overboard and capsised; owing to this we were reduced to the primitive means of navigation of steering by the stars. And so we rowed and steered, which was not difficult, until daylight came and the stars disappeared. Then there was nothing to guide us other than the direction of the sea, and guessing as to the bearing of the sun, for, of course, all watches had stopped, as a result of their immersion in salt water. Food and drink and dry clothing we knew awaited us on shore, and none of these things did we have, and the desire for them served as an incentive to row the harbor. Some time during the early afternoon, as nearly as the time could be judged, one of the magnificent lighthouses on the coast of France appeared above the horizon, and the sight of this cheered our spirits and boosted our tired muscles to renewed efforts.

Each mile brought us nearer, and before long the land itself appeared and our worries ceased. In the late afternoon, when still several miles from shore, two French airplanes flew over us, and after circling about returned to land. They were still in sight when a small torpedo boat, about to enter the harbor of a little fishing village, came alongside our boats and took us on board. They spoke no English, but when we explained that we were the crew of an American naval patrol boat, the first to be sunk by our common enemy, their kindness and hospitality knew no bounds. She was a tiny craft, and dirty from her long duty on patrol, and the officers and crew had no luxuries and but few necessities, but the little they had was ours without asking. No millionaire's yacht was ever as comfortable as this French torpedo boat was to us. The Captain of the torpedo boat kindly consented to return us to our base, up the coast, at once, and on the way we reported by wireless the story of our disaster and rescue to the American Admiral in command.

About midnight we were landed at our own base in France, to find ambulances and doctors, with hot drinks and blankets, waiting our arrival; and after a muster were rushed off to comfortable quarters provided for us, and so twenty-two hours after going into the water we took off our wet clothing and went to bed to sleep the slumber of the desperately weary.

Never did any body of men show more courage, fortitude, and cheerfulness under conditions that at times appeared nearly hopeless. When all do well it is difficult to discriminate. This story cannot be closed, however, without at least a brief mention of the deeds of a few men who exhibited courage and resourcefulness that indeed approached heroism.

A lad, William J. Bellatty, yeoman, first class, Naval Reserve Force, of New York City, not yet 21 years of age, was in his bunk when the general alarm was sounded. In the dark he secured the muster roll of the crew and tucked it under his shirt, then proceeded to his battle station on the bridge near the Captain. When the ship was abandoned, Ballatty, like every one else, went overboard and while swimming toward a boat encountered the hospital apprentice, who had been slightly injured and who was a poor swimmer. Bellatty found a piece of wreckage, tucked it under his left arm, and with his right supported the other man until both were picked up by the boat. He undoubtedly saved the life of the hospital apprentice.

Then there is the shining example of Collier, fireman, second class, who was on watch in charge of the engine when the torpedo exploded. His first action, after picking himself up from where he had been knocked down, was to stop the engine. He thereby saved those who later went down with the ship from being killed or mutilated by a revolving propeller. Collier then crawled across the engine room, and raised the safety valve of the boiler and allowed the steam to blow off, in order, if possible, to prevent the boiler from exploding when the ship sank. By this time, he was standing to his knees in water, Collier left the engine room, climbed to the upper deck and assisted several men in releasing the lifeboats and liferafts. It seems incredible that he had time to accomplish these deeds, but each one was vouched for by other men. It is indicative of the thoroughness of the navy, for Collier had never before been on board a ship.

Clarence W. Keiser, seaman, had aided in bailing out one of the boats, and had climbed into it. This boat became overcrowded, and, seeing another boat some distance away, Keiser again jumped into the water and swam over to the other boat, bailed it out and continued the work of picking up his shipmates.

Daniel J. Coleman, seaman, another New York lad had gained the comparative safety of a liferaft with three or four other men. Some one remarked that the raft was overcrowded, Coleman said, "All right, I'll look for something else," and overboard he went, swimming away in the darkness in his search for safety.

Such is the work of the men of the navy in this great war for humanity. Both the navy and the Naval Reserve force need more men to take their places on the many new ships which are being added to our forces day by day. How can any man with red blood in his veins hesitate to join such an organisation, which is devoting its entire efforts to defeating finally and completely a nation which sinks hospital ships and lies about it; which sends a ship like the Lusitania to the bottom loaded with women and children?

The time to join is now, and the opportunity is open to any man between the ages of 18 and 35, if physically fit and a citizen of the United States, to come into the navy. There are, in fact, two openings, either enlistment in the regular navy or enrollment in the Naval Reserve force, but this is merely a technical classification, and there is no difference in pay, promotion, or service between the two branches. A man in the Naval Reserve force is just as likely to see active service afloat as a man in the regular service.

The navy therefore issues its urgent appeal for men to come forward at once and enroll in the Naval Reserve force. Men subject to the draft can enroll by obtaining a release from their local draft board. It is mandatory that the local board give this release to any man applying for same, unless the man is included in the board's current quota.

KNEW THE U-BOAT CAPTAIN

American Said To Have Recognised A Fellow-Harvard Student

New York, June 14.—The commander of the submarine which sank the transport President Lincoln was a former student at Harvard University, according to survivors who arrived in Newark yesterday. They said that when the U-boat returned to the small boats after the President Lincoln went down, the U-boat commander appeared on deck and said in English to one of the American Lieutenants: "I don't want you, Black; I want your Captain." Lieutenant Black, according to the men, recognised the U-boat commander as a fellow-student at Harvard.

The survivors who are in Newark are Peter J. Hahn, engineer, of 345 Warren Street, Newark; Harold S. Todd, Stevenspoint, Wis.; Charles Kelley, Newton, Kan.; Nicholas Hajdich, Chicago, and Norman C. Littlejohn, Glasston, N. D., all seamen. All are staying at Hahn's home.

The sailors said they were singing as they left the transport in the boats. "One man named Anderson drifted away on a raft and was brought back to our boat by the submarine," Hahn said. Another of the men said the chief petty officer weighed 325 pounds and had to have a raft to himself. As soon as his raft got away from the sinking transport he began to sing "This is the end of a perfect day" in a voice that could be heard by all.

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Silk Market

In their report for week ending August 3, Messrs. William Little and Co., write as follows:

White Silk.—The market continues very quiet and there is distinctly a weaker tendency for most descriptions.

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Moteau.—Gold Peacock 1, 2, 3, Tls. 475 av.

Tsatlee New Style.—Ostrich Ex. 1 Tls. 620 av. Mokanshan 1, 2, Tls. 605 av.

Steam Filatures have been in some demand for Europe at about former rates.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyang C, K, 3, Tls. 410. Koopum Tls. 250.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—A small business for Europe on basis of Tls. 462½ av. for Best grades and Tls. 372½ for No. 1. Market quiet.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending August 1:

The feature of the week is the firmness of Cottons, many of which show an increase on last week's rates. Kung Yiks advanced to Tls. 16.60 Buyers, Yangtszepoos to Tls. 9 Buyers. Shanghai Cottons to Tls. 150 Buyers. All Cottons closed in strong demand, with the exception of Orientals which were closed with sales at Tls. 58 against last week's closing rate of Tls. 62½.

Shanghai Docks closed at Tls. 124 ex div. Buyers; Tls. 1½ decrease on last week's rate. Langkats are in rather more demand at Tls. 16½. Shanghai Wharves are in request at Tls. 72.

Rubbers continue quiet with buying offers as a rule considerably below the rates of last business done.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Hongkong: Misses H. Lubeck, C. Caniero and Choy, Mstr. Choy, Mr. and Mrs. Choy Hing, Mr. and Mrs. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. Kong, Sir Harvilled W. de Sausmarez, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tsuda and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Yem, Mr. and Mrs. Tung, Mrs. W. C. Jackson, Rev. H. W. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Yea, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Chu, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Ching and child, Mrs. Chow, Messrs. Wong Puk Man, Sung Fong-huk, Kwen Qui-ki, D. Y. Chaw, K. Takawa, A. Barf, A. M. d'Ega, Ching, Ton, Loo, Louis Yu, W. N. Fergusson, T. Hayashi, C. K. Fee, Y. Nishimura, Loo, T. C. Quo, D. Wau, M. C. Harr, D. J. Harding, L. R. Brown, R. R. Shearer, C. T. Wu, V. J. S. Rumble, Vau, Wang, Y. V. King, Y. Pokman, S. C. Young, K. C. Tang, K. S. Tsan, C.L. Wu, K. C. Lee, L. Chow, C. Z. Woo, S. Y. Lee, Q. T. Shou, D. S. Zar, Chang, Chu Yankwong, S. Zia, C. C. Yune, S. C. Lee, T. Q. Yau, S. L. Ho, S. M. Yang, S. P. Lee, C. K. Yang, C. L. Wong and C. H. Chwang.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ODW	Aug. 18	Hankow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June 9		Gnat	Br.g-b.				
8D	June 1	Cruise	Moncacy	Am g-b.	1,150			McFester
WTW	Oct. 27	Yiteo	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	1,150	3	45	H. Talant
	June 11	Curise	Tesi	Fr. g-b.				
8D	May 13	Curise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
[illegible]	May 15	Cruise	Woodlark	Br g-b	1,250	4	70	

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Sinklang from Hongkong: Miss Van Kangnen Hing, Messrs. A. Marole, O. Lamning, H. Panthier, S. Yin and Tsang.

Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Swatow:: Mr. J.H.R. Hance.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Aoud.

Per C.M. s.s. Klangyu from River ports: Messrs. N. G. Bead, W. Frestan and S. Y. Chang.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from River ports: Mrs. Yourovel and baby.

Per R.V. F. s.s. Simbirsk from Vladivostock: Mrs. and Miss Koltsoff, Mrs. Kryloff, Mr. and Mrs. Shopkaits, Messrs. Boucher, Prukovsky, Seregodsky, Radzik, Nikolai, Pay, Rosen, Devin, Schevieff and Wiese.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Toriyama and 2 children, Mr. Philip Manner, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Remedios, Mr. Kallangast Kallsen, Mr. G. Brazle, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dilveyra, Mrs. E. Bailey, Messrs. L. D. Hoyet, Ferdinand, E. Samulsen and S. Kato, Mrs. R. Kato, Mr. O. Inoue, Mrs. T. Ohara, Mrs. H. Ozaki, Mrs. I. Inoue and child, Mrs. H. Ogawa, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mrs. M. Morita, Mr. S. Ukon, Mrs. F. Ukon and child, Master G. Ratcliff, Mr. I. Wallace, Mr. P. Tisseau, Mr. N. M. Haslar, Miss K. E. Laxton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bowneat, Mr. A. Ettniger, Mr. F. S. Broaring, Mr. Changki, Mr. Y. Y. Tsu, Mr. N. I. Seldoff, Mr. E. Baily, C. Sakai, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. I. Takenouchi, Mr. K. Tanibashi, Mr. K. Kasai, Mr. J. Sakai, Mrs. F. Miyamoto and 2 children, Mrs. H. Hamasaki, Mr. S. Himei, Mr. S. Himei, Mr. S. Kobayashi and Mr. A. Sato.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from America, etc.: Misses M. A. Bemmer, G. Coppock, J. Carter, A. L. Leybourn, G. Rider, E. Rosenius, F. Tromas and P. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Brown, and infant, Mrs. Chan, Mrs. M. Chan, L. Shee, Mstr. A. R. Emanuel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fontain, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Hong Tsun, Mrs. Fung, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Gardner, Mrs. S. Hatabe, Mrs. A. P. Wood, Mrs. M. Webster, Messrs. M. Berg, L. Colin, Chan Sien Buy, R. D'Auxion, H. Fujiwara, E. M. Gale, C. Y. Hsu, A. R. Harris, E. H. Himrod, G. Horiki, G. Humphreys, A. Jorgensen, W. E. Ketchana, S. C. Miskin, T. Mori, J. B. Norton, T. Nagashima, K. Reimann, G. Shibuya, C. Thomas, M. Vernier, A. R. Wood and S. Yamaguchi.

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Emerson Hough: The Way Out	$3.50
Boy Scouts Year Book.....	1.50
Annabel Turner: Sewing and Textiles	2.85
Pintner: The Mental Survey...	3.00
Herndon-Welk: Abraham Lincoln (2 vols.)	6.00
Gen. Wilson: China-Travels in	3.00
Sergt. Grant: S. O. S. Stand To!	2.50

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AMERICAN EUREKA COOL-CLOTH
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.
THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION
AGENTS
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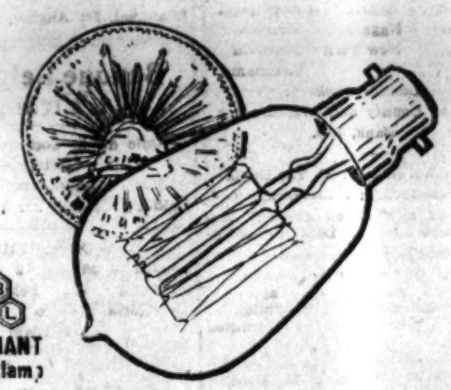
Value for the money

You spend in light bills, because you want illumination that will give your eyes a chance.

There's nothing, that in time will work more permanent harm than continually putting the eyes under the strain of improper lighting.



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Tokyo Electric Company
China Lamp Company
SHOW ROOM
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WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
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FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka Kura and Caspian Sea.

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M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.
Telephone No. 1478. 1 The Bund.

Veluria Glass Ware

Observe the splendid lighting effects in the many Shanghai homes and offices fitted with Veluria Glass Ware—the soft, even, restful light.

The Most Economica Indirect Lighting Fixtures!

Wiring Installations — G-E Edison Lamps
ELECTRICAL SHOWROOM
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
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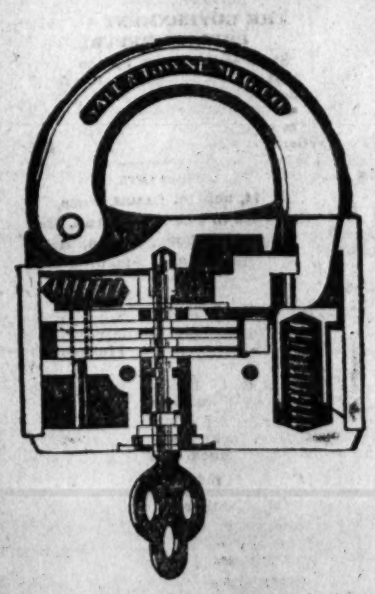
The Reason
For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



In this mechanism is strength—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is your security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

Look for the YALE *Trade Mark*

MUSTARD & CO.
Sole Agents
22 Museum Road Shanghai

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

2.—Rain at Tientsin. Fair and hot weather with fresh monsoon in the Central districts. The barometers have moderately fallon on the coast and the Japanese anticyclone has shifted to the NE wards.

3.—Cloudy, rather fine weather. Light SE breezes. Barometer almost stationary.

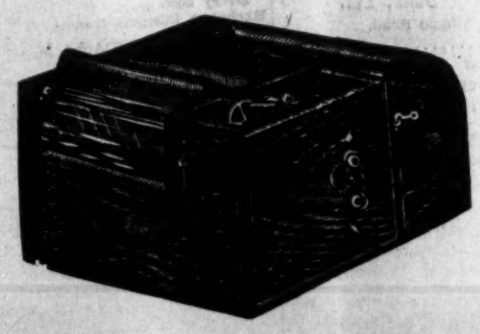
Saturday, August 3, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M
Bar. at Centg., mm...	756.85	757.71
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.80	29.82
Variation for mm 24h	−0.17	†0.65
Variation for mm 12h	†1.24	†1.17
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	19	27
Wind—Miles	11.8	16.8
Temperature—Cen ...	24°2	29°6
Temperature—Fah ...	75.6	84.2
Humidity co:	89	71
Nebulosity 0-10	0	4
Rainfall inches	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Dr. C. CAMERON
DENTAL SPECIALIST
38 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI
Office Hours
9 to 12
2 „ 6

Buy Fly Traps

Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

Price **$4.00** each
TAKATA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS
Telephone, 2472

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 3, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/9¼ = Tls. 4.19
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $5.75
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 113¾ = Tls. 87.91
@ 72.5 = Mex. $121.25
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2
Sycee Cash ..... per tael 1823
Native Interest ..... .07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount:—
3 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
6 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ...Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ...T.T. $4.76½
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/9½
London ..... Demand 4/9⅝
India ..... T.T. 218
Paris ..... T.T. 651½
Paris ..... Demand 654½
New York ..... T.T. 113½
New York ..... Demand 113⅝
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 46½
Batavia ..... T.T. 217

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/11½d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11½d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/11½d.
London ..... 6/ms. Docy. 5/5d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 676½
New York .... Docy. 4 m/s. 117½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75	@ 4/9½		£1
" 1	@ 64/5½	Francs	7.29
" 0.79	@ 113¾	Gold	£1
" 1	@ 46½	Yen	2.38
" 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.00
" 1	@ —	Roubles	—
" 1	@ 1.20	Mex.	$1.50

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 30.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Quiet.

Previous, Quotation, London, July 29:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Quiet.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for July ..... 85,500 lb.
Shipped ..... 60,610 lb.
Cocoanuts ..... 406,000 nuts.
Rainfall ..... 3 inches.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 31.—Todays rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 1¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier better demand.

Previous, Quotation, London, July 30:

Spot: 2s. 1¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Weak.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 3, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 130.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.50

Unofficial

Shanghai Docks Tls. 130.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 Sept.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 156.00 Sept.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.25 Sept.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

中華儲蓄銀行 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Corniah Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
French Bund, Shanghai

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Boubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,000.00
Reserve Fund $1,295,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,396,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Business and Official Notices

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.
Telephone Central 3385.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday the 5th August on account of Autumn Holiday.

28868

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Disease.
Man and Woman's Disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism,
Test of blood,
Inject all kind of vaccine,
Serum and 606 (1914),
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (5th house from North Szechuen Road)
Tel. North 2279. 17846

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.

17257

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Hirano Maru ..... June 25
Tamba Maru ..... July 5
Kamakura Maru ..... July 8
Mishima Maru ..... July 27

For San Francisco
Vondel ..... July 4
Rindjani ..... July 15
Shinyo Maru ..... July 19
Venezuela ..... July 26

For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... July 29
Manila Maru ..... Aug. 1

For Tacoma:
Arabia Maru ..... June 12
Africa Maru ..... June 17

For Vancouver
Empress of Japan ..... July 20
Montcalm ..... Aug. 3

For Marseilles
Saigon Maru ..... July 1
Shokwa Maru ..... July 16

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

Special Programme for Sunday, 4th August

Matinee from 2.30 p.m.
Evening Performance from 7.30 p.m.

By
SPECIAL REQUEST
will be screened
The First, Second, Third and Fourth Episodes (10 Reels) of
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
Also
"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
The Most Stirring and Thrilling Feats of Escape of an Heiress and her Rescuer

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
For Aug. 4th and 5th

New Gaumont Graphic

"Rolling Stones"
Five Parts

"Wonderful Statue"
COMEDY

"Unlucky 13"
COMEDY

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
and
On August 4th, and 5th
and
MATINEE TODAY
Blanche Sweet
at the
Victoria Theatre
In the Five Parts
PARAMOUNT FILM
"The Storm"
and
NEW COMEDIES

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to **"The Eldorado"** *Bright Music!*

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our First-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

The Williamson Troupe

Change of Programme
TONIGHT

First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" *First-Class Service!*

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA ☛ At the Bubbling Well

"Fun enough to stop the trams running"

Tonight, August 4th

"You'll hear them laughing at the Bund on Thursday"

ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

CHARLEY CHAPLIN and LONESOME LUKE

In — The Assassin of Gloom — In — *THE CURE*
Two Parts

In — The Shatterer of Sorrow — In — *THE RINK*
Two Parts

LOVE LAUGHS AND LATHER
Two Parts

ADMISSION: ONE DOLLAR AND ONE DOLLAR-FIFTY

APOLLO THEATRE

THE HOME OF BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

BABY MARIE OSBORNE (PATHE).

Only one child has ever had the talent and personality to have a big company formed for just her—that child is

BABY MARIE OSBORNE "The Sunshine
BABY MARIE OSBORNE of the Screen"

Dispeller of gloom and Ambassador Extraordinary of Sunshine and Happiness

See her tomorrow in

"DADDY'S GIRL"
"DADDY'S GIRL"

In all the four corners of the earth there is just one little American Child, who is known, loved and admired, Baby Sunshine, whose talent has amazed the world.

Pathe's British Gazette. — Llangollen — Wales

BOARD ROOSTERS One of those Apollo
BOARD ROOSTERS fun films you like.

TONIGHT

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN "REGGIE MIXES IN"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN "REGGIE MIXES IN"

One of his best pictures and with a good plot, good fights and good artistes.

THURSDAY NEXT
THURSDAY NEXT

The Griffiths Fine Art Production

Featuring

NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE

in

"The Children in the House"
"The Children in the House"

A Tense Story of a Mother's Temptation.

Must a wife remain true to a faithless husband? A debatable point—see this film for an answer.

TODAY

Matinee 3 p.m.
Mdlle Robinne — IN "THE LABYRINTH"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Sails	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 20	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sep. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 6	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 16	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 17	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	London etc.	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug.	11.00*	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	5 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	5 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Aug.	5 11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	5 11.00*	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	6 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	6 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	6 —	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	7 noon	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	6 noon	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	9 2.00	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	11 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	14 —	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	17 —	Takao, F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug.	19 —	Manila and H'kong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	21 —	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug.	24 —	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	28 —	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug.	4 —	Tsingtao	Noto Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug.	5 10.00*	Weihaiwei, C'foo, T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	5 —	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug.	6 10.30*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.K.
Aug.	6 3.00	W'wei, C'foo, & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	6 —	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Aug.	6 —	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	6 —	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	10 D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	10 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	18 —	T'sin, Dairen, Tsingtao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug.	4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	5 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	5 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	5 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	6 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	6 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	6 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	7 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	8 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	9 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Capt. Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Monday, Aug. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,644 tons, Capt. Gibb, will leave on Monday, the Aug. 5, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, Aug. 6, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru Capt. A.E. Inwood will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from C. M. Lower wharf on Wednesday Aug. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday Aug. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight) For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dowolf, will leave on Monday, Aug. 5, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, Aug. 5, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Paoting, Capt. P. R. Pursiow, will leave on Monday, Aug. 5, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at noon. For Freight, or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, Aug. 9, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 10 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaifong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, August 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 17, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The Str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on Aug. 4. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4. The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, Aug. 5, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 6, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.— The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. E. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.--The China Navigatioin Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru Capt. S. Iami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on ugust 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front on the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please aply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on September 8, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House). or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA	Sept. 21

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..AUG. 10		S.S. COLUSA	AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-3 Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 3056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

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AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.		arr.	leave.
"ALTAI MARU" ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. ———	Aug. 17,	Aug 20
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 18,	Sept. 19
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	Sept. 5,	Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Aug. 19,	Aug. 21
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27,	Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtao			
"NOTO MARU"... (1,500 tons)	Capt. K. Miya,	Aug. 2,	Aug. 4
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 18
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao			
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA,
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For Vancouver via Nagasaki Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ..	Sept. 3
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
		Monteagle	Nov. 26

* Monteagle calls at Moji

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-a The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotations of freight rates, etc. apply to
I. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

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KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons or San Francisco,	Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons or San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong.	Aug. 14, 1918

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*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	15th
S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	7th

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	21st
S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc. apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI.
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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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(Subject to alteration)

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	———	
SADO MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	Aug. 9
TATEGAMI MARU	4,600	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Aug. 16

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 10
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	Aug. 14
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 17

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo,	Aug. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Aug. 19
SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1230 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	935	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2250	1950	1020
2346	1112	638	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1948	1700	720
2358	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658	710
000	1138	660	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	500	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
735	1140	—	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1510
1148	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1322	1221
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1048	936
1601	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	000	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1544	316	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	130	1033
1810	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2334	810
8.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	437	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2207
1158	822	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	. .	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2320	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochwang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Linchang a.	810	1410	2100
1003	1455	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1850	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

‡ 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Ukraine Murders Awaken Germans

(Continued From Page 1)

well known and highly respected men.

They refused to join General Horvath though their reply indicated the possibility of an understanding. Now they are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the cadets at Omsk, who refuse to recognise them and who have started making overtures to General Horvath as the leader to whom the cadets look for guidance.

The order recently issued by General Horvath has gained favorable replies from many of the administrative departments of Vladivostok, including the Customs, but the Police, who were elected by the Socialistic Municipal Council, remain firmly antagonistic.

Nearly all the members of General Horvath's Cabinet are in Vladivostok and General Horvath expects to proceed there shortly. He will not be accompanied by any troops.

Horvath Sends Force

General Horvath has sent 400 Russian, Japanese and Chinese troops with two guns to assist General Semenoff, whose position for the time being is better, though the Austro-German forces nearly cut him off by a turning movement inside Chinese territory, which the Chinese troops did not attempt to prevent. The position on this front is that the 12,000 well-armed Austrian and German troops are able to throw back General Semenoff whenever a determined advance occurs, while the Austrians and Germans led by the Bolsheviki between Nikolsk and Habarovsk number 6,000. Either force is entirely at the mercy of the Allies if their scattered forces are united and full use is made of the railway.

Under German influence the Soviets are resorting to forced conscription and they recently impressed a mill-owner at Evgenelvka, who refused to fight the Czechs and thereupon was sentenced to death. A friend of the mill-owner informed the Bolsheviki that he was a German. The mill-owner when questioned confirmed this statement and was thereupon released and escaped to Grodekovo where he was interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency.

The German agents in Mongolia are buying large numbers of cattle, paying for them with new forged notes of the old Russian type.

German agents are working actively in many centers of Manchuria which again emphasises the necessity for arresting and incarcerating the Germans, who, not satisfied with their personal safety, are tempting the Allies to adopt more stringent measures.

British Land In Vladivostok

Vladivostok, August 3.—The British detachment landed here this morning, and met with a friendly reception.

Peking, August 3.—Lin Chienchang, Commander of the Haiyung, has been appointed to the command of the Chinese military and naval forces at Vladivostok with the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

General Election In England Opposed

London Chronicle Says It Is, London Times Says It Is Not

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The Daily Chronicle states that the feeling is growing that a general election before the end of the year is not desirable, seeing that an overwhelming majority of the people are in favor of the war and all the official party organisations dislike the idea.

The Times remarks that the opposition to a general election comes from the extreme pacifists and hard-shelled reactionaries. "We tell both plainly that an early election is as inevitable as the rise of the sun."

CANTON PARLIAMENT IS READY FOR MEETING

Quorum Obtained And Session Will Be Called Soon; Wu Appeals To Powers

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 3.—A telegram from Canton says that 332 members of the Lower House and 193 members of the Senate are now in Canton. Thus a quorum is obtainable, and a formal meeting of Parliament will be called shortly.

Peking, August 2.—Dr. Wu Tingfang has addressed a declaration of the policy of the Southern Military Government to the Consular Body in Canton, asking the Consuls to forward it to their respective Governments.

This declaration severely attacks the Central Government and accuses Premier Tuan Chi-jui and his followers of causing internal trouble. It says that a necessary condition to the restoration of peace is the removal of the Tuan cabinet while the quickest way completely to restore order is believed to be the recognition of the Canton Government by the Powers.

Peking, August 3.—The Tuchun of Fukien Province reports that Government forces advancing from Lungyen have recaptured an important strategical point. General Mei Chi-yen is now advancing to attack Shangheng and Wuping.

The Peking Daily News understands that General Chin Yung-peng will resign his post as Co-Director of the War Participation Bureau and will be succeeded by Hsu Shu-cheng.

FRANCE MAY CALL UP 1920 CLASS IF NEEDED

French Senate Passes Preparatory Bill For Census Of Eligibles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 2.—The Senate has passed the bill for the census of the 1920 Class preparatory to calling up that class if necessary.

The Premier, M. Clemenceau, said that France had made enormous sacrifices but would go on doing everything necessary for victory.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lourenco Marques, August 2.—The column of British and Portuguese troops which is pursuing the enemy engaged the enemy between Nhamerrf and Namma Mounkin on July 22, 24, inflicting heavy losses.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus.
Today							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	10.00		..			9.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Pasting	10.00		..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong, Singapore, India and U. Kingdm via Suez			18.00			..	
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe			7.30	..	..	..	..	17(3)
Hongkong and Canton			7.00	..	..	..	..	21(5
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train		..	7.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Hongkong				9.30	..	..	..	
Swatow	Tamsui		0.00	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
River Ports	Train & Str.		21.0		..	..	..	21.00
E'ope via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbrisk			..	..	e15.30	..	18.15
Nagasaki	do		..	..	..	..	p2.30	2.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking		9.30	9.30	..	..	..	8.30
Newchwang	Esang		21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang	Feiching		21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Tungwah		21.0	17.0	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi		21.00	17.0	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Taishun		21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock				15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan and Russia	Simbrisk		14.30			..	..	14.00
Hankow			..	17.00				
Ningpo			.	15.00		..		
Tuesday, August 6.								
Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.		..	..	..	..	e9.00	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien		14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m		8.30	9.00	..	..	..	17(5
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing		11.00	10.30	..	..	..	10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.		21.00		..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe				..	12.00	..	..	11.00
Tsingtao & Dairy	Sakaki maru		8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang		11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong				10.30	..	..	..	.
Wednesday, August 7.								
Moji	Kumano maru		..	..	..	..	r10.00	9.30
Swatow			..	10.30	..	..		
Thursday, August 8.								
Nagasaki	Chikugo maru		..	..	.	..	e10.00	19.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U S A.			..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Frday, August 9.								
Moji	Omi maru		..	..	..	..	e20.00	19.30
Amoy and Hongkong			..	12.30	..	..		

B Registration and parcel post 5 p.m. on previous day.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 12 noon.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post 1 p.m. and money orders 12 noon.

E Letters and boves with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.

G Money letters and parcels 12 noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

begs to inform its customers that from

MONDAY, the 5th of August

SHELL PETROL

will be supplied from a

Bowser Underground Storage System

insuring

a uniform grade of high-powered petrol from which all impurities and sediments have been removed by filters. This petrol system is installed on the kerb in front of the Company's premises

36 Bubbling Well Road

Also an

AIR SERVICE

for inflating tyres which is placed at the disposal of the Company's customers free of charge.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 3 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3 —	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3 —	Newchwang	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3 —	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 3 —	Swatow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3 —	Japan	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug. 3 —	Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 3 —	Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3 —	Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 3 —	Antung	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 3 —	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3 —	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 3 —	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 3 —	Vancouver	Montaggio	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 3 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 3 —	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 3	D.L. S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	M.N. Wenchow & Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 3	8.00* Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 3	7.30* Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 3 —	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29 —	Hongkong	Andre Lebon		
July 24 —	Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
June 25 —	Hongkong	Antilochus		
June 11 —	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15 —		Capto		
June 15 —	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
July 10 —	Hankow	Changwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 17 —	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 23 —	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
Aug. 2 —	Chinwangtao	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12 —		Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
July 24 —	Japan	Futami Maru	Jap.	
July 8 —	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br.	
July 18 —	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 31 —	Hongkong	Hejaz		
Aug. 2 —	Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 25 —	Antung	Isshin Maru	Jap.	
June 25 —		Iosco		
June 10 —		Jun Maru	Jap.	
July 25 —	Japan	Javary		
July 26 —	Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 15 —		Kalo Maru	Jap.	
July 30 —	Japan	Kanju Maru	Jap.	
July 11 —	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 26 —	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
June 28 —	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	
July 30 —	Japan	Nichibei Maru	Jap.	
July 26 —	Hongkong	Parthas		
June 15 —		Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
July 15 —	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 2 —	Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 27 —	Hongkon	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 31 —	Japan	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	
July 4 —	Singapore	Vondel		
June 11 —	Chinwangtao	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Durham Trading Co., Ltd.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

Share certificate relating to 35 shares in the name of WU TING SENG has been lost. Notification of loss has been given to the Liquidators of the Company, and I hereby warn all persons not to deal with or accept the said certificate as of any value.

WU TING SENG

18872

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical Schoo
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

American Express Co.

Head Office, New York.
10, The Bund
Tel. Central 1969
SHANGHAI

Ten Thousand offices in the United States, also offices at principal European Cities and at Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama, Buenos Ayres.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

18666

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

SZECHWAN PROVINCE
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.
Telegraphic Address:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.
A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

Born 1915—Still Existing

Business and Official Notices

Notice to American Citizens

American citizens resident in and near Shanghai, or in the Shanghai Consular District, are herewith advised of the fact that the Department of State is desirous of calling in all expired and invalid American passports. All American citizens possessing such passports are, therefore, requested to bring them to the passport office of the American Consulate General, 18 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, as soon as possible. Americans whose place of residence makes it inconvenient for them to come to the Consulate General in person may send their passports to this office by registered mail.

Persons desiring to retain their passports as souvenirs may do so after they have turned them in to the undersigned for cancellation.

American citizens are, furthermore, urgently requested to keep their unexpired and valid passports under lock and key and are herewith advised that they will be held accountable for the loss of such passports.

M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.
American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China,
August 3, 1918.

18905

POOTOO

"The only Trip of the Season"

The Ningshin Steamship Company's new palatial steamer

"NINGSHIN" ex "TAISHAN"

will leave Shanghai on Friday, August 9th at 6.30 p.m. from the Ningshao Wharf leaving Pootoo, Sunday 3.00 p.m. and arriving at Shanghai Monday daylight August 12th.

On way to Pootoo the steamer will pass Lungshan and Chinhai, and on return trip the Chusan Islands, in daylight.

Make the trip and see scenery similar to the famous Island Sea of Japan.

Fare for the round trip including all meals

Forward Saloon	$30.00
After Saloon	$25.00

For passage, apply to
The San Peh S.N. Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
8a Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

18902

NOTICE

Our store will be closed on Monday, 5th August (Bank holiday).

Weeks & Co., Ltd.

18898

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins

Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 846. 5 Peking Road.

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 514.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

Entrance to the Whangpoo-Lismore Flats.

Lismore Light-boat to be discontinued—Light-buoy to be established

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 27th August, 1918, the Lismore Light-boat, moored off the northern edge of the Lismore Flats, southern side of the entrance to the Whangpoo, Yangtze River, will be discontinued.

In its place a black buoy, gas-lighted, with a black spherical day-mark surmounting the lantern, will be established.

This Buoy will exhibit an Occulting White Light every eight seconds, thus:—

Light .....4 seconds
Eclipse .....4 seconds

T. J. Eldridge,
Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1918.

18891

NOTICE

The Bank of Communications hereby notifies the public that the One, Five, Ten, Fifty and One Hundred Dollar Notes issued by the Shanghai Branch of said Bank and marked "Shanghai" are redeemable at said Branch in Mexican Dollars and that the same are accepted by all of the Foreign Exchange Banks at Shanghai and by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Notice is further given that the One, Five, Ten, Fifty and One Hundred Dollar Notes issued by said Bank and marked "Kiangsu" are redeemable in Chinese Government Dollars.

Shanghai, August 2, 1918.

Bank of Communications, Shanghai Branch

By H. TAO,
Manager.

18894

Finest Egyptian Cigarettes

from

FIORAVANTI & CHIMENZ

Port Said

	per 100
Sultan (Large gold tipped)	$3.50
Sultan (Cork medium size)	$3.00
Non Plus Ultra (Large plain)	$3.00
Non Plus Ultra (Gold small)	$2.00
Extra Fine (Plain medium size)	$1.75
Naturel (Plain medium size)	$1.50
Samsoun (Plain medium size)	$1.50
Fatma (Small for ladies)	$1.00

Samples upon application to

The Italian Trading Company

4B-Peking Road. Tel. C. 2737.

18857

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS AU PUBLIC

A partir d'aujourd'hui les Bureaux du Service Sanitaire sont transférés au N° 540 de la Route Francaise de Zikawei, Telephone N° West 1512.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

PUBLIC NOTICE.

From to-day the Municipal Health offices are transferred to Route Francaise de Zikawei, No. 540. Telephone No. West 1512.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

18901

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 281.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/6).

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 24th day of September, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 258 pieces of Locomotive tyres. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00 per set.

(Sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 25th July, 1918.

18847

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS OF

Steel and Iron Goods of every description, Bars Angles, Sheets, Plates, Nails, Hoops, Tin Plate, etc., Machinery, Belting, Hardware, Paints, Chemicals, Dyes.

EXPORTERS OF

Chinese Produce, specializing in Oils, Seeds, Ores, Metals, Feathers, Bristles, etc.

Temporary Office:

37-B Canton Road, Shanghai

Telephone, Central 3083

Telgraph Address "SIMMONS"

18897

FOR SALE

Recently arrived, 1,000 boxes Tin Plates, 112 sheets, 14" by 20", 90 lbs. Packed in tin lined and iron hooped boxes. Competitive prices on application to

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(Zung Lee and Sons. Established 1891).

Corner of Broadway and Tiendong Road.

MACHINES FOR

Calculating	Cheque-writing
Adding	Paper-Punching
Listing	Paper-Clipping
Typing	Perforating
Numbering	Embossing
Copying	Eyeleting
Dating	Stamping

Carbons, Ribbons, Erasers, and a complete line of office supplies in stock.

Filing Systems A Specialty

Phone 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Stewart

SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

18899

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

THE MANAGEMENT ANNOUNCES
THE GRAND OPENING
OF

THE NEW WORLD

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

COME and SEE

THE SUBWAY

which joins the two buildings. This stupendous work lies 25 feet below the road surface.

NEW ATTRACTIONS! SIDE SHOWS!

Circus, Cinema, Artistes from from Peking, etc.
Cold Drinks and other Refreshments.
Foreign Band in Attendance.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

EUBBLING WELL ROAD NEXT TO RACE COURSE.

18896

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two batchelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: In good Central location near Bund, especially airy, cool, well-furnished single and double bedrooms. Excellent board and attendance with lift and phone service. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

18893 A.4.

CENTRAL: To let, small well-furnished room with board. $65. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

18888 A.3.

TO LET: Handsome apartment, well-furnished, entire floor, 3 rooms and bath-enclosed verandah, separate kitchen and servants' quarters, garden, excellent location near trams. Western district. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

18887 A.4.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of office and godowns to let, in the CHINA PRESS Building and 17 Museum Road. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS or 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

18854 A. 6

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to sublet a six-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished. Western district, but centrally located with all modern conveniences. Lease and electric fittings must be taken over. Cheap rental. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

18885 A. 6.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

NOTICE

DR. OKS & DR. FURSTENBERG
No. 3 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. Central 1801.

DR. OKS, M.D., Specialist for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

DR. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.
11-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

18772

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 21 and 23

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced stenotypist with general office experience. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

18895

WANTED: Trained nurse to take charge of semi-invalid lady travelling (with family) to Canada, in return for first-class passage, Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

18875

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH, conversation lessons by French lady, qualified teacher, easy method. Also evening classes beginning October. Also translations. 17 Nanking Road, top floor.

18892

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premies for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18876

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18877

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN: European (Allied), Patriotic, volunteering for war service, desires position as Purser or as any kind of assistant on board an Allied ship sailing from Shanghai to America or France. Please apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.

18886 A.9.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE IN SEPTEMBER: Bedroom suite and top roll desk-all in excellent condition. Price $200.00. Apply to Box No. 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

18903 A.7.

FOR SALE: one Automatic Sporting Rifle fitted with peep sight, case, accessories and 300 rounds of ammunition. Price $100.00. All in perfcet order, imported last year. Apply to Box 190. THE CHINA PRESS.

18903 A.7.

WANTED: One Wardrobe steamer trunk. Good condition. Moderate price. Reply giving price and details to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

18904 A.4.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

18900

FOR SALE, a Brush Delivery Van. Price Tls. 250. Guaranteed in good running order. Can be seen at Shanghai Horse Bazaar. Apply Repair Department.

18883 A. 4.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

FOUR YEARS OF THE GREAT WAR

1914—AUGUST—1918

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE!

DESIGN AND PRINTING BY THE ORIENTAL PRESS

Principal Events Of World War Chronologically Arranged Covering Period From June 28, 1914, To July 31, 1918

'LEST WE FORGET!'

1914

June 28. Murder at Serajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
July 23. Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia.
July 28. Austria-Hungary declares war on Servia.
July 31. General mobilisation in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
Aug. 1. Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
Aug. 2. German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug. 3. Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4. Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 4. President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
Aug. 4-26. Belgium overrun: Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
Aug. 6. Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 10. France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12. Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16. British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18. Russia completes mobilisation and invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23. Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
Aug. 23. Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 25-Dec. 15. Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl Mar. 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26. Germans destroyed Louvain.
Aug. 26. Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
Aug. 26. Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg in East Prussia.
Aug. 28. British naval victory in Heligoland Bight.
Aug. 31. Allies' line along the Seine, Marne, and Meuse Rivers.
Aug. 31. Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
Sept. 3. French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10. Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battleline then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
Sept. 7. Germans take Maubeuge.
Sept. 11. An Australian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
Sept. 16. Russians under Gen. Rennenkampf driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22. Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27. Successful invasion of German South-west Africa by Gen. Botha.
Oct. 9. Germans occupy Antwerp.
Oct. 13. Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
Oct. 16-28. Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.
Oct. 17-Nov. 17. French, Belgians, and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
Oct. 21. The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28. German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28. De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1. German naval victory in the Pacific off the coast of Chile.
Nov. 3. German naval raid into English waters
Nov. 5. Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7. Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14. Austrian invasion of Servia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Servians Dec. 14).
Nov. 10. German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 13. Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21. Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
Dec. 8. British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
Dec. 8. South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9. French Government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16. German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby.
Dec. 17. Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of sultan.
Dec. 24. First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15. Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7. The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20. American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24. British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger Bank.
Jan. 25. Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28. American merchantman "William P. Frye" sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 4. Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after February 18.
Feb. 10. United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16. Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
Feb. 18. German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
Feb. 19. Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
Feb. 20. United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
Feb. 28. Germany's reply to identic note.
Mar. 1. Announcement of British "blockade:" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
Mar. 10. British capture Neuve Chapelle.
Mar. 17. Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
Mar. 28. British steamship "Falaba" attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).
Apr. 2. Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
Apr. 8. Steamer Harpalyce, in service of American commission for aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
Apr. 17-May 17. Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
Apr. 22. German embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
Apr. 26. Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
Apr. 28. American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
Apr. 30. Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
May 1. American steamship Gulflight sunk by German submarine; two Americans lost. Warning of German embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12.20 noon.
May 2. Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians (Battle of the Dunajec).
May 7. Cunard line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
May 8. Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
May 9-June. Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
May 10. Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.
May 12. South African troops under Gen. Botha occupy capital of German southwest Africa.
May 13. American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
May 23. Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25. Coalition cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
May 25. American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
May 28. Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
June 1. Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.
June 3. Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 8. Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
June 9. Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
June 9. United States sends second note for Lusitania case.
June 22. The Austro-Germans recapture Lomberg.
July 2. Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
July 8. Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
July 15. Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraskan and expresses regret.
July 15. Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
July 21. Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
July 12-Sept. 18. German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lublin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4). Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Novogeorgievsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
July 25. American steamship Leelanaw sunk by submarines; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
Aug. 4. Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
Aug. 15. National registration in Great Britain.
Aug. 19. White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
Aug. 20. Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 24. German ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
Sept. 1. Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
Sept. 4. Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
Sept. 7. German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
Sept. 8. United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
Sept. 14. United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
Sept. 18. Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
Sept. 25-Oct. French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
Sept. 27. British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
Oct. 4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5. Allied forces land at Saloniki, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
Oct. 5. German Government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
Oct. 6-Dec. 2. Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Servia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
Oct. 14. Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
Oct. 20. German note on the evidence in the Arabic case.
Nov. 10. Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
Dec. 1. British under Gen. Townshend forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 4. United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
Dec. 6. German captured Ipek (Montenegro).
Dec. 10. Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
Dec. 13. British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
Dec. 15. Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
Dec. 17. Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
Dec. 19. The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
Dec. 26. Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
Dec. 30. British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

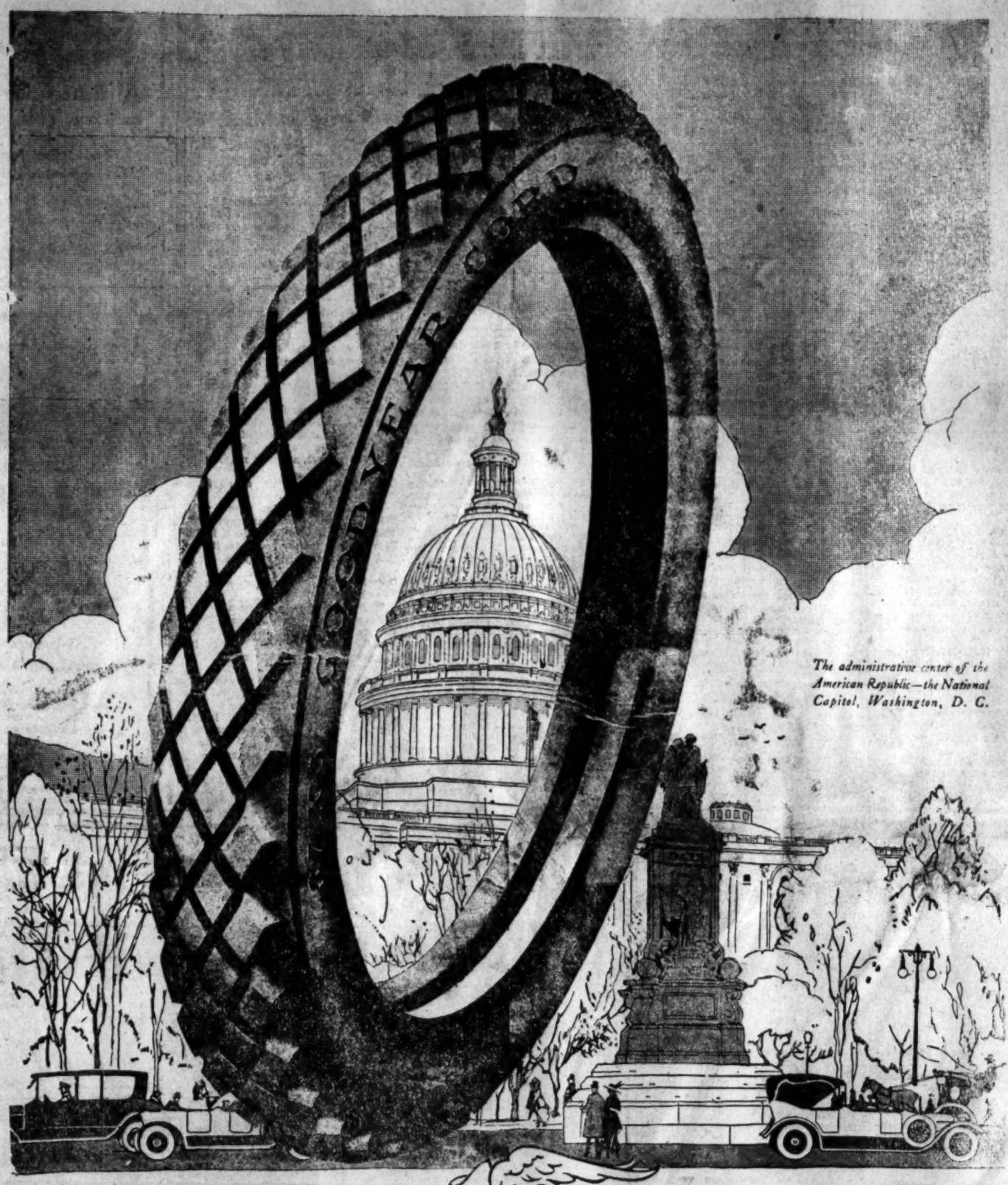
Jan. 8. Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan. 13. Fall of Ceitinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 18. United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
Jan. 28. Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
Feb. 10. Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
Feb. 15. Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16. Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
Feb. 16. Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
Feb. 21-July. Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
Feb. 24. President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
Feb. 27. Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).
Mar. 8. German ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
Mar. 8. Germany declares war on Portugal.
Mar. 19. Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
Mar. 24. French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
Mar. 25. Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
Mar. 27-29. United States Government instructs American ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
Apr. 10. German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
Apr. 17. Russians capture Trebizond.
Apr. 18. United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
Apr. 19. President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
Apr. 24-May 1. Insurrection in Ireland.
Apr. 29. Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
May 4. Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the Sussex and in the main meets demands of the United States.
May 8. United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions can not depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
May 16-June 3. Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
May 19. Russians join British on the Tigris.
May 24. Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
May 27. President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
May 31. Naval battle off Jutland.
June 4-30. Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
June 5. Lord Kitchener drowned.
June 21. United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of Petrolite, an American vessel.
July 1-Nov. Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the allies to break the German lines.
Aug. 6-Sept. New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
Aug. 27. Italy declares war on Germany.
Aug. 27-Jan. 15. Rumania enters war on the side of the allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered, Jan. 2; Focsani captured, Jan. 8).
Sept. 7. Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
Oct. 8. German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer Stephano.
Oct. 28. British steamer Marina sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
Nov. 6. British liner Arabia torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
Nov. 29. United States protests against Belgian deportations.
Dec. 5-6. Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
Dec. 12. German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by allies as "empty and insincere."
Dec. 14. British horse transport ship Russian sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
Dec. 20 President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restorations, reparation, indemnities."

1917

Jan. 10. The allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
Jan. 11. Supplemental German note on views as to settlement of war.
Jan. 13. Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
Jan. 22. President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
Jan. 31. Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
Feb. 3. United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
Feb. 12. United States replies to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
Feb. 18. Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
Feb. 24. Kut-el-Amara taken by British under Gen. Maude (campaign began Dec. 13).
Feb. 26. President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
Feb. 28. "Zimmerman note" revealed.
Mar. 4. Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
Mar. 11. Bagdad captured by British under Gen. Maude.
Mar. 11-15. Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Tsar Nicholas II (Mar.15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats under Prince Lvov and M. Milyukov.
Mar. 12. United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
Mar. 17-19. Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
Mar. 22. United States formally recognised the new government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
Mar. 26. The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
Mar. 27. Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
Apr. 2. President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
Apr. 6. United States declares war on Germany.
Apr. 8. Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
Apr. 9-May 14. British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
Apr. 16-May 6. French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
Apr. 20. Turkey severs relations with United States.
May 4. American destroyers begin co-operation with British navy in war zone.
May 15-Sept. 15. Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia, Aug. 9. Monte Santo taken Aug. 24, Monte San Gabrielle, Sept. 14.
May 15. Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.
May 17. Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (formerly minister of justice) becomes minister of war. Milyukov resigns.
May 18. President Wilson signs selective service act.
June 3. American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
June 7. British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
June 10. Italian offensive on Trentino.
June 12. King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
June 15. Subscriptions close for first Liberty loan ($2,000,000,000 offered; $3,035,226,850 subscribed).
June 26. First American troops reach France.
June 29. Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
July 1. Russian army led in person by Kerensky begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
July 4. Resignation of Bethmann Hollweg as German chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, chancellor (July 14).
July 20. Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
July 20. Kerensky becomes premier on resignation of Prince Lvov.
July 30. Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny Sept. 2.
July 31-Nov. Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
Aug. 10. Food and fuel control bill passed.
Aug. 15. Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
Aug. 15. Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
Aug. 19. New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau).

(Continued on Page 4)

ON TO VICTORY!



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Principal Events Of World War Chronologically Arranged Covering Period From June 28, 1914, To July 31, 1918

(Continued from Page 2)

Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
Aug. 26-34. French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
Sept. 3. Riga captured by Germans.
Sept. 8. Luxburg despatches ("spurios versenkt") revealed by United States.
Sept. 10-12. Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Kornilloff.
Sept. 15. Russia proclaimed a republic.
Oct. 12. Germans occupy Oesel and Dago-Islands (Gulf of Riga).
Oct. 17. Russian defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 24-Dec. . Great German-Austrian counterdrive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
Oct. 25-26. French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions including Malmaison Fort.
Oct. 26. Brazil declares war on Germany.
Oct. 27. Second Liberty loan closed ($3,000,000,000 offered; $4,617,532,300 subscribed).
Oct. 30. Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German chancellor.
Nov. 2. Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
Nov. 3. First clash of American with German soldiers.
Nov. 7. Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviki.
Nov. 13. Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French premier.
Nov. 18. British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
Nov. 22-Dec. 13. Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British under Gen. Byng on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter-attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
Nov. 29. First plenary session of the Interallied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, chairman of American delegation.
Dec. 5. President Wilson, in message of Congress, advises war on Austria.
Dec. 6. U. S. Destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
Dec. 6. Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
Dec. 6-9. Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally administration in Portugal.
Dec. 7. United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9. Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
Dec. 10. Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolsheviki Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
Dec. 15. Armistice signed between Germany and the Bolsheviki Government at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 23. Peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk between Bolsheviki Government and Central Powers, under presidency of the German foreign minister.
Dec. 26. President Wilson issues proclamation taking over railroads and appointing W. G. McAdoo Director General. Proclamation takes effect at noon December 28.
Dec. 29. British national labor conference approves continuation of war for aims similar to those defined by President Wilson.

1918

Jan. 2. Cossacks of Don mobilise for War on Maximalists.
Jan. 3. Secretary Lansing announces program for full war co-operation of U.S. with Allies.
Jan. 5. Mutiny in German Army; 25,000 men revolt at Kovno.
Jan. 7. Lord Reading appointed British High Commissioner to U.S.
Jan. 8. General Sir Douglas Haig's despatch divulges that Russia's collapse caused abandonment of Allies' plans for 1917.
Jan. 9. Manifesto issued by British Labor indorsing Wilson.
Jan. 11. French Chamber of Deputies support refusal of passports for Socialists to Petrograd.
Jan. 13. Bolsheviki cancel all Russian loans.
Jan. 13. Decision to organise Independent Government in Siberia with center at Tomsk.
Jan. 17. Russian People's Commissioners order Rumanian King to be arrested and brought to Petrograd.
Jan. 17. German Naval Mutiny at Kiel; 38 officers killed.
Jan. 19. Allies give assurances that they will respect Swiss neutrality as long as Germany commits no violation.
Jan. 20. Spain upholds Britain on hospital ship issue.
Jan. 20. General strike in Budapest; tie-up in Vienna; demands for peace.
Jan. 21. Separate peace made by Ukraine with Germany.
Jan. 21. Austrian Premier forced to resign.
Jan. 24. Count Hertling gives evasive reply to President Wilson's Peace Terms.
Jan. 25. Peace demonstration in Berlin.
Jan. 25. Ultimatum to Russia is sent by Finland.
Feb. 1. 700,000 Workers strike in Berlin; martial law in Hamburg.
Feb. 10. President of Russian Delegation at Brest-Litovsk declares ending of a state of war with Central Powers. Orders complete demobilisation of Russian forces on all fronts.
Feb. 11. Death announced of Abdul Constantinople.
Feb. 18. Hindenburg says he will be in Paris by April 1.
Feb. 24. Peace conference in Rumania opens.
Feb. 26. Foreign Ambassadors leave Petrograd.
March 3. American-Japanese steel agreement.
March 5. Rumania and Germany sign preliminary peace pact.
March 8. Armenian atrocities are renewed by Turks.
March 10. Secretary of War Baker arrives in France.
March 15. Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty ratified by Congress of Soviets.
March 15. Prince Lichnowsky's Secret Memorandum comes to light.
March 18. First concrete ship launched in U.S.
March 20. President Wilson issues proclamation ordering seizure of Dutch shipping in U.S. ports.
March 21. Great German offensive in West begins.
March 23. Germans with 70-mile range gun shell Paris suburbs.
March 30. General Foch made Generalissimo of Allied Forces in the west.
April 1. Pope lodges protest against shelling of Paris.
April 3. Austrian Premier Czernin tries to undermine Clemenceau by declaring that France started secret peace overtures; lie exposed by Clemenceau.
April 11. Clemenceau publishes text of Emperor Karl's letter on peace.
April 15. Count Czernin forced to resign Austrian Premiership.
April 21. Baron Richthofen, Germany's leading "Ace," meets death in air.
April 21. Germans stopped in dash for Channel Ports.
April 22. Biggest Budget in Britain History (£842,050,000) introduced.
April 24. British navy blocks Ostend and Zeebrugge entrance in daring naval feat.
April 26. German strike for Amiens and Channel simultaneously.
May 2. Prinzip, assassin of Austrian Archduke and Archduchess at Sarajevo in 1914, dies of consumption in Theresienstadt Fortress.
May 6. Third U.S. Liberty Loan oversubscribed by a billion dollars.
May 8. First concrete ship has successful trial.
May 11. First contingent of U. S. National Army arrives in London and is reviewed by King George.
May 15. America lends Allies G.$400,000,000 more; total since U.S. entered war $5,763,850,000.
May 15. Germans spread reign of terror in Russia.
May 30. Japan and China make statement on military pact.
June 3. Polish Legion raised in America join allied armies.
June 3. Germans brought to a definite check on west front.
June 15. Austrians launch drive against Italians.
June 18. Austrian offensive falls with bloody losses.
June 20. Attempt to take Rheims is smashed by French.
June 21. 100 000 workers strike in Vienna over food crisis.
June 22. Conscription for Ireland and Home Rule abandoned.
June 23. Austrians, beaten, flee back across Piave in disorder.
June 23. Protest registered by German Socialists against prolongation of war.
June 26. Brilliant American attack extends line on Marne.
June 26. First million tons of new American shipping completed.
June 26. Kerensky, in dramatic reappearance at London, says Russia will fight again for the Allies.
July 1. Announcement that Czecho-Slovaks captured Vladivostok with help of British and Japanese.
July 1. Americans troops arrive in Italy.
July 1. Italians retake all Austrians won.
July 2. Szecho-Slovaks extend control in Siberia.
July 4. U.S. celebrates by launching 400,000 tons of shipping; more ships take to water in one day than nation has lost.
July 6. German Minister at Moscow, Count von Mirbach, killed by two assassins.
July 6. Prince Wahid-Eddin proclaimed Sultan of Turkey.
July 9. Bitter fighting in streets of Moscow.
July 9. Italian offensive in Albania gains more territory.
July 12. General Korniloff offers to lead army against Germans.
July 15. Germans launch drive on Marne along 65 miles.
July 15. Americans take part in Allied landing on Murman Coast.
July 15. Three U.S. Army Corps organised in France.
July 18. General Foch starts counter-attack on a wide front.
July 18. French offensive advances eight miles, nearing Soissons.
July 19. Japanese Cabinet decision to intervene in Siberia approved by Privy Council.
July 16. Council of Ural region shoots ex-Tsar Nicholas.
July 20. Allies break through between Aisne and Marne.
July 23. German position grows critical.
July 24. Troop movement toward Siberia begun by Allies.
July 24 Moscow orders force mobilised against Czechs.
July 25. Germany has lost submarine gamble, says Lloyd George.
July 28. German retreat begun on front 25 miles wide.
July 28. Big peasant rising in Ukraine forces Germans to make retreat.
July 29. Germans on west front continue retreat.

Songs Of A Small Town Sport
'Pool-Shootin' Roy'

By Damon Runyon

Son o' ol' Miz McAuliffe, the widder o' Box-Car Jack,
An' ol' time shack on the Santa Fe, who run to Dodge and back.
He was killed in a wreck at La Junta, and he left the wife and boy—
A kid knee-high to a hop-toad, and tagged by the name o' Roy.
This Roy was sort o' ornery, and he never would go to school.
He spent the most o' childhood days in learnin' the game o' pool.
His shoulders grew somewhat rounded, and his chest it grew rather thin—
But, gosh, he grew to a marvel at knockin' them pool balls in!
Pool-shootin' Roy we called him, and many a night I've set
Watchin' him clean the table, and puffin' his cigarette.
Sleeves rolled up to the elbow, and playin' so ca'm and cool—
If ever a lad was born for a thing, he was born for playin' this pool!
Fifteen balls was a cinch for him—fifteen balls from the break;
One ball loose from the bunch a bit, and the whole darned rack he'd take.
He was great on a combination, and great on a cut-shot, too—
He'd make those pool balls talk to him when he started handlin' a cue!
Days he'd stand on the corners, battin' his eyes at the sun—
Nights he was busy at Dan McGuire's makin' some wonderful run.
His shoulders grew somewhat rounded, and his chest it grew rather thin,
But better'n better this Roy got at knockin' them pool balls in.
And some of us thought he'd be champeen, but everyone didn't agree,
For Doctor Wilcox wanted to bet he'd die of the old T. B.
But the war it settled the question, for the first of our kids to go
Was Pool-Shootin' Roy McAuliffe— our pool-rooms suffered a blow.

What is that thing the Frenchmen give to a good game fightin' boy?
Say it again—the Croix de Guerre? Well, tha"s what they give to Roy.
It seems fifteen Germans were on him, and handlin' him ra'her mean,
When he got a machine gun to workin' and pocketed the hull fifteen!

U.S. Rifle And Artillery Production Mounting

By Sam W. Small, Jr.

The United States troops are doing on the front what the German military leaders are telling their people at home that the Americans cannot do. They are present in large enough numbers to make their presence felt and are holding the hordes of the Kaiser in check at their points of contact.

What the United States troops are doing abroad is being matched in certain lines of war work at home. What many of our own people, members of committees of Congress and others, both loyal and anxious, feared could not be done, is being done today. The entire war program, drawn on a stupendous and matchless scale, is beginning to move rapidly toward accomplishment, and the days of constructive criticism are rapidly giving way to days of heartfelt rejoicing that the United States is proving her boasted invincibility in the eyes of the whole world.

When our men were first called to the colors and sent into the great camps established throughout the country there were not enough rifles, bayonets and other equipment to go around. Those were the days of criticism by a few politicians who sneeringly referred to troops drilling with "broomstick guns," but they have quickly passed.

Troop Demands Met

Up to the present moment the Ordnance Department has met every demand imposed by the overseas movement of American troops and that movement has been accelerated at a rate never before dreamed of since the menace of the German drive became apparent and the need for the presence of American troops in France paramount. No infantryman goes aboard ship without a United States model 1917 rifle, the modified Enfield, belt, haversack, pack carrier, bandoliers, bayonet, scabbard and full mess equipment.

Tonnage is at present the only limiting factor in the shipment of ordnance and ammunition supplies overseas. Tonnage is increasing daily under the work of the shipping board, and when ordnance and ammunition are needed to supply the soldiers now crowding the transports, they will be shipped in limitless supplies as long as may be necessary to winning the war.

The American infantryman in France today carries 100 more rounds of rifle ammunition on his person than does the German soldier. The American soldier carries 220 rounds and carries it with ease in the ten pockets of his light canvas web belt and his two bandoliers. The German soldier has only 120 rounds and 30 of the 120 are awkwardly carried in his knapsack, a weak feature, since he must lose valuable time in obtaining it at a critical moment.

Advantage In Equipment

In this point of equipment, which the British, to a certain degree, share with the Americans, the American soldier is given an advantage in the fight that has made itself felt against superior numbers whenever he has been engaged, and the making and furnishing of web-belt equipment is an intricate problem of the textile industry that has been worked out successfully by the Ordnance Department since the country went to war with Germany.

When the United States was forced to take up arms she lacked almost everything in preparation, but the fighting forces of the Entente Allies were drawing a large quantity of their ammunition supplies from this country. This Government could not well interfere with existing contracts or cut off such vital needs of the other nations at war with Germany as ordnance and ammunition, so the Ordnance Department had to draw up a program that contemplated the building and operation of ammunition plants, just as the United States Shipping Board had to build shipyards before it could build ships.

There was delay in getting the program under way, and some mistakes in the planning of ordnance and ammunition, which caused anxiety in Congress and resulted in investigations. Then followed a complete reorganisation with regard to the output of ordnance and ammunition, and now the United States is prepared to cast and fill shells that will fall like rain upon the German hordes.

First Plants Now Ready

The first of the great Government plants for the filling of shells with explosives has been completed. Operation began weeks ago. A second plant is just starting operation. A third will begin in July and the fourth in August. They were authorized by Congress in December, each plant to cost $5,000,000, and ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 acres in extent, and all are expected to be in operation within six months from the date on which construction begins. This fact shows with what speed the construction has been put through, but the record that will be of the greatest interest will concern the speed with which these plants will turn out ammunition which can be used by both the American and the Allied army under a pooling agreement.

Plans call for a total daily loading in the four Government plants of 100,000 75-millimeter shells, 48,000 155-millimeter shells and 16,000 of 8-inch and larger caliber projectiles. Two of the plants will, in addition, be called on for 15,000 4.7-inch shells daily.

All these shells will be in addition to the heavy production of private plants working on Government contracts. Six private plants are loading 75-millimeter shells, two 155-millimeter shells, four 4.7-inch shells and two on 8-inches and larger. The private factories already are loading 150,000 fuses and boosters daily, and a fourth plant is almost ready for production. Four Government plants will be added to these as rapidly as they can be built. Five plants are busy loading shapnel, turning out a total of 75,000 daily, divided among 75-millimeter, 155-millimeter and 4.7-inch sizes.

Women To Take Part In Work

The operation of the plants is being put in motion by Acting Chief of Ordnance, General C. C. Williams, acting under the Secretary of War. The Ordnance Department expects an important part to be taken by women in this work. Of the 16,000 laborers who will start work on shell loading 4,000 will be women. Ultimately it is expected that 60 percent of the employed will be women. Women are to be engaged in practically every branch of the work, following the British and French practice. They have been found available for everything from painting and cleaning to the actual pouring of explosives into the biggest shells.

One factor in the development of this work under American methods has been the successful use of machinery to replace hand labor. One example of this is shrapnel loading. The old way called for the pouring of the explosive by hand. After the laborer poured the explosive into the shell he sat down and jolted the shrapnel for several minutes on a wooden block. In this manner he was able to load seven in an hour.

In the American method a pneumatic vibrating machine has been introduced to perform the jolting process. It enables one man to work on five shrapnel shells simultaneously. Instead of seven an hour, one man's capacity is increased to fifty an hour.

A Song For Marching Men

O who will give us a song for them,—
The silent marching men?
A martial song with a swing in it,
With measured rhythm and ring in it,
The breath of a deathless thing in it,
A song for marching men.

O who will give us a song for them,—
The silent marching men?
A gallant song with a cheer in it,
A tender song with a tear in it,
And never a taint of a fear in it,
A song for marching men.

O who will give us a song for them,—
The silent marching men?
Trumpet and bugle and fife in it,
The passion and pride of life in it,
And the old mad joy of strife in it,
A song for marching men.

O who will give us a song for them,—
The silent marching men?
With iron and blood and ruth in it,
Vision and beauty and truth in it,
Terrible pathos of youth in it,
A song for marching men.

O who will give us a song for them,—
The silent marching men?
With a sacred wordless space in it,
With a clinging last embrace in it,
A song with a woman's face in it,
A song for marching men.

O who will give us a song for them,—
The silent marching men?
A scorn for the tyrant's rod in it,
A thought of the crimsoned sod in it,
A faith in the Living God in it,
A song for marching men.

—Theresa Virginia Beard, in The Bellman.

Explaining The Gender

She—"I never could see why they call a boat 'she.'"

He—"Evidently you never tried to steer one."—*The Widow.*

A Long Voyage

At the present speed of operations it takes a ton of shipping a year to carry one soldier to France.—*Mark Sullivan, quoted in The Independent.*

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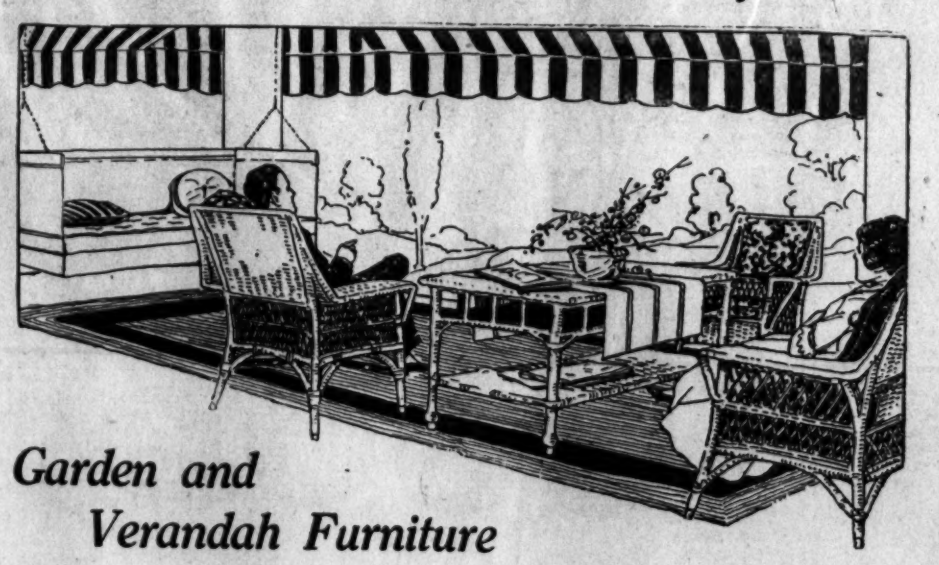

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'With The Help Of God And A Few Marines'

U.S. 'Devil Dogs' Have Borne The Slogan 'First To Fight' Unsullied From Tropic Islands To Victory On The Marne And The Aisne

Three-in-One Soldiers Of The Sea, Afoot, Mounted And On Deck, Have Been Our Chief Reliance When Quick Results Were Needed

By Caroline Dawes Appleton

"With the help of God and a few marines I can handle the situation!" is the saying which has been attributed to every admiral from John Paul Jones to Dewey. And now from overseas it comes again, the echo of the reflections of many a seasoned commander of Allied armies. "With the help of God and a few marines we have certainly put a dent in the enemy's lines!" More than a dent—a most disconcerting breach—and the marines have lost no perceptible part of even their first wind. But they are not overly elated. They never stop to be elated until the job is done. Then, however hardly won the laurels, they wear them lightly and with exceeding grace.

It looked for a long time as though the great European war were going to be waged and won without the intervention of that most potent intervening quantity, the United States marines. Privately, the marines did not believe this possible and waited long and most patiently. They quelled minor frays wherever and whenever they arose, wandering over land and sea on their itinerant mission of militant peace making. But all the while they kept the tail of an eye on the big scrap overseas and fostered the conviction that nothing really important or decisive could happen until the United States—which is to say the marines—took a hand.

The world has proved itself to be well stocked with heroes. Heroes collective and heroes individual did great deeds of bravery and sacrifice and daredevilry. The heroic traditions of past wars faded into the insignificant status which ancient history occupies for the moment. But the marines were not alarmed. Their laurels are old, but very green, and they can afford to look with a kindly, paternal eye of appreciative sportsmanship upon all these newer, younger heroes.

Then suddenly they stepped out in the mighty seven-league boots which are theirs, and, gathering themselves together from the outposts of Hayti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and other far places, they stepped square into the middle of the real fight—there, "with the help of God" to "handle the situation."

Marines First in Arithmetic Also

Heinie, whose philosophic witticisms illuminate "Our Navy," quotes a former shipmate's description of the marines' first encounter with the "Hindenburg machine." Among other details is the admission that:

"We kilt half of 'em wit machine-gun fire, half of 'em wit rifles and half of 'em wit bayonets—an de odder half we tuk prisoners." From which, Heinie infers, the marines are even first in arithmetic.

And it is no slur to credit a marine with these arithmetical elaborations. He has to be interchangeable—a three or four part man, who can fill the breach of momentary emergency as well as the next man, and better, too.

On a sunny street corner, where a flat-backed, blue and gold recruiting sergeant stood beside a flaming poster which proclaimed the thrills and diversities which the marine corps offers to a real, full-sized man, a small crowd gather. There was a man, a stalwart, hardened specimen, shabby of clothes, and leading on a frayed leash a peculiarly ugly but aristocratic looking Airedale. Man and dog looked wistfully at poster and immaculate sergeant. The man's eyes blinked suddenly.

"There's something about a marine that reminds me of this here dog," he said aloud. The crowd chuckled and the sergeant's blue back stiffened incredibly.

"What d'you mean by that?" he inquired ominously.

"Aw, g'wan!" protested the man hastily. "I didn't mean anything like that. I should 'a put it the other way"——

"That your dog—that dog there—looks like"——

"Wait a minute!" begged the man, flushing crimson. "I'm trying to tell yuh"——

"You sure have a lot of telling to do," conceded the sergeant, bending his erect head to look with horrified contempt upon the straining puppy, which pulled frantically upon its collar and extended a wet, red tongue eagerly in the direction of his highly polished shoes. "Better move along, I guess. We'll overlook your little joke."

The crowd snickered, at which the man flamed anew.

"I'm goin' to say my say," he announced. "That there dog, I say, reminds me of a marine because he's the ————est fightin' dog that lives."

He Had Been Rejected Five Times

There was a moment's pause. The sergeant eyed him quizzically and then smiled.

"I get you, brother," he observed. "We sure appreciate that compliment! Maybe you and your dog would like to tie up with us?"

The puppy yelled hysterically and the man crimsoned more deeply.

"You've turned me down physically at five stations," he muttered, jerking on the leash, and broke away through the crowd, dragging a wild, protesting puppy, that clawed the pavement and ogled the poster desperately. A bystander ventured a witticism as they disappeared.

"Shut up!" said the recruiting sergeant, decisively. "You don't want to jump on a man who says you remind him of his dog. You can't always tell what he thinks of his dog!"

The crowd dwindled, as crowds do, with that aimless ebb and flow which seeks diversion without paying for it either in coin or spirit. The recruiting sergeant stood at his post, erect and flat backed, with a soldierly hardness to his face and a genial gleam in his eye.

Such a man as this, one of these interchangeable, three or four part men who constitute the small, vital, indomitable forces of the marines, and any man like him can tell who are the marines and what they stand for and how they came to do it. Unlike many a fighting man, the marine knows more than the job in hand; he knows the history and traditions of his corps and the weight of his own terrific responsibility in upholding them.

The marines came into being in 1749, which characterises them as the oldest fighting organisation in the country, antedating both army and navy and comprising somewhat the spirit of both. It was then under the British flag, manned and officered by native Americans, because they were considered by Great Britain to be better fitted to the climatic conditions than Europeans.

In 1776, when the Continental Congress resolved "that the compact between the Crown and Massachusetts Bay is dissolved," the Marine Corps was organised by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That two battalions of marines be raised, consisting of one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors and other officers, as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken that no person be appointed to officers or enlisted in said battalions but such as are good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; . . . That they be distinguished by the name of the 'First and Second Battalions of American Marines.'"

The following year a battalion of three hundred marines and landsmen landed in the Bahamas and captured the English forts protecting the island, taking a large quantity of military supplies and cannon. Thus the first battle of the American navy was fought and won by marines.

Throughout the Revolutionary War they were in the front rank of the Republic's defenders. They have fought with honor and credit in fraternity with army and navy alike.

To pass over half a century of bloodshed and heroic combat—in Tripoli; subsequently the battle between the famed Shannon and Chesapeake; in Canada and in the Florida War; quelling prison revolts in Massachusetts and pirates in the West Indies and Sumatra, Indian hostilities in Georgia, Southern Alabama and the Everglades of Florida—the marines next markedly distinguished themselves in the war with Mexico, where they figured on every field.

They were present at the capture of Monterey, San Francisco and Mazatlan, fought at Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Gabriel and Guaymas with such credit that it was recommended that the government double the number of marines coming to that station, reducing, if necessary the complements of ordinary seamen and landsmen. On the East Coast they were engaged in the capture of Matamoras, Tampico, Frontera, Tabasco and Vera Cruz.

They were the first division to enter the Grand Plaza, City of Mexico, which explains the opening lines of their hymn:

"From the Halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles
On the land as on the sea."

They Policed the Ends of the Earth

Yet these seem but small achievements as compared to the devastating marches through the hostile wilds of the Philippines, through the streets of Yeddo, capital of Japan, when Commodore Perry's expedition opened the ancient fastnesses of Japan to modern commerce and the intercourse of nations. In one year two separate detachments of marines were guarding the homes of Americans in Kisembo, on the West Coast of Africa, and simultaneously protecting the railroad in Panama.

Throughout the Civil War and in Korea, in Egypt and Hawaii, in the deserts of Abyssinia and among the dense palmage of Cuba, the marines have left their imprint—gay hearted, grave fighting, pleasure-loving and businesslike. It is even whispered that they have been beloved of their enemies for the very cheer and boyishness of their heroism and adventurousness.

Before the war the corps numbered some 10,000 men and 350 officers. All of the older officers are graduates of the Naval Academy, and of late years the younger have been picked from the ranks on sheer, unvarnished merit—the kind of merit which shows up tremendously in so small and intimate a body of men. These ten thousand men and their officers, comprising something like half the strength of the present army division, were undivided into official companies, battalions and regiments. Under drill they were daily allotted a sort of company formation for purposes of utility and facility in training; but the companies were of but a day's standing, merely a certain number of men temporarily banded together by routine. Thus the Marine Corps has escaped the barriers and classifications of company and regimental rivalry, the jealousies of competing organisations. A marine was a marine and as good a man as the man next him or the man to be next him in the next drill formation, and his job of the moment was not to drill better, triumphantly or despondently worse than another company but to drill as a marine should, to the utmost of his own ability.

And so when he was ordered, together with a detachment of any number of his brothers, to duty on some man-of-war, he might end up in Abyssinia or Peking as a member of the legation guard and find there as many bosom friends as he left behind him, and no jealousies, no backbiting, nothing but the traditions of his corps anywhere to be found.

But recently the corps has been enlarged from 10,000 to 75,000, of which number 40,000 are already recruited. This enlargement was greeted by the corps with fear and trembling for their precious "esprit." Indeed, the threatening of this indefinable "esprit" is the only thing which can arouse even a suspicion of fear and trembling in the corps. It was anticipated with dread that so great an influx of new men would bring with it germs of dissension and unrest, destroying the earnest and yet pleasantly careless unity which had made the marines an ideal body. How to inculcate into so many the ancient traditions and standards; how to inspire them overnight with the very soul of the corps which had grown slowly, literally through fire and water, to be dearer to its members than their own?

It seemed almost impossible. But it is being accomplished.

The standards of enlistment are just as high. Recruiting officers can still proudly boast, and thereby partially console disappointed applicants, that the average of the rejected is higher than that of any service in the world; in fact, that, enlarged or not enlarged, the saying holds good:

"Only one in ten is acceptable in the three-in-one service."

The "three-in-one service" is the modest detail effacing term by which the marines confess to their proficiency on land, sea and in the air.

The "Horse Marines," moreover, are no fiction! Captain Jinks of that famous and generally regarded as fictitious body, the dashing officer who it will be remembered "fed his horse on corn and beans," who "courted young ladies in their teens" and was otherwise the "pet of the army," may, as an individual, have been a myth. But why, protest the marines; why should they deny Captain Jinks and his gallant deeds? All the things attributed to him and his gay career are just the things which are dearest to the heart of the bold marine—and as for the "Horse Marines," there are several squadrons of them in Hayti.

To talk to a seasoned non-com who has served with the corps since a boy of seventeen and whose heritage is of the sea—the sea-love of a Swedish father who held the proud title of oldest captain on the North Sea—the anecdotes of the gallant corps which is "first to fight" are too many and too thrillingly various to treat with any peace of mind.

And back of all this (for a marine's anecdotes skip about, with the pleasing inconsistency of the confirmed globe trotters, over many leagues and many years) was the splendid cruise of the old Chicago, then queen of the "White Squadron," the first of the steel navy, the first first-class American man-of-war to confer the honor of her stately presence upon the ports of Europe. During that magnificent official call upon collective Europe the marines aboard the Chicago ate, slept and paid homage to visiting royalties and ate and slept again, all in the paddel blue and gold of their full dress uniforms—that crucial, dust-gathering blue which manifests a dreadful leaning toward spots and grayness and which must ever be spotless and unwrinkled. Kings and queens arrived literally upon each other's heels, and it is safe to say that in all the erect, frozen, blue lines that greeted them at "present arms" not a spot could a royal eye discern—nor divine the agonised, swearing, brushing, scrubbing and polishing which preceded and followed their visit.

The men who made that cruise declare that it ruined the corps disposition, or at least the temper of that part of it. On the long cruise homeward, with their gala attire safely packed away below decks, not a marine was on speaking terms with another.

It is also safe, although perhaps scarcely diplomatic to say, that Europe and China and the far corner of the earth know more of the knighthood and gay soldiership of the marines than do the folks at home. The publicity department, a model of a propaganda headquarters which seems designed to encourage the already frantic desires for enlistment of the "other nine" men which the recruiting office turns away, while accepting the fortunate tenth—the publicity department declares that no recruiting poster ever issued by them carries the weight of Kipling's verses:

"An' after I met 'im all over the world, a-doing all kinds of things,
Like landing hisself with a gatling gun, to talk to them 'eathen kings.
'E sleeps in an 'ammick instead of a cot, and 'e drills with the deck on a slew,
For there isn't a job on the top o' the earth the beggar don't know nor do.
You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's 'ead to paddle 'is own canoe."

Perhaps it is Kipling, perhaps the modest publicity office, perhaps the thrilling tales of a well salted non-com.; or perhaps it is that the history of the corps has really been read here and there with the attention it deserves, or it may be the elusive reach of their famed "esprit," but both before and after its enlargement the Marine Corps has always been busy examining and turning away the finest class of applicants for enlistment which can be claimed by any organisation in the world.

The corps has always been mentioned in the same breath with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the Pennsylvania State Constabulary and the Texas Rangers—all heroes of daredevil and romantic order. What wonder that the colleges of the country have poured forth their adventure loving athletic youth to knock at the door upon which is emblazoned the globe, the anchor, the eagle and the splendid ringing motto, "Semper fidelis!" With pride the corps has gathered them in—one in ten, that is to say—and sent them down to Paris Island, S.C., where they are submitted to a certain vital and preliminary training even before they are put in uniform. This training the marines regard as even more vital than the subsequent military discipline; it is the inculcation of the traditions, history and mysterious "esprit" of the corps, without which even the one man out of ten is inadequate to his post. The course of lectures which this comprises is conducted by Edward Denby, of Detroit, a wealthy automobile manufacturer, who followed upon the heels of his own recruiting speeches at the beginning of the war by himself enlisting in the ranks of the United States marines. In the course of the year he has won, by the ungilded merit upon which such promotion depends in the marines, a commission whose execution is at present the education of recruits to an understanding of the ethics of the great fighting force which they have joined.

Example—The Record Of Poe

Thus, and in other ways, is the strange vitalising fluid which the marines familiarly call their "esprit" kept alive and made to expand to the newer, cruder element which the war has inducted into their sacred precincts.

Of all the heroes and soldiers of fortune who have one time or another served with the "first to fight" there was one who is very dear to the traditions of the service. It was John Prentiss Poe, who fell with the famous Black Watch two years ago. Contrary to the principle of the rolling stone, the roving anecdote gathers much moss and other strange things, but one well credited tale which touches upon the career of Poe has a veracious ring.

It is said that after his graduation from Princeton, whose football team he captained, Poe betook himself to the Spanish war in search of fighting. Fighting he did not find in such abundance as typhoid fever, which appealed to him as both unwarlike and otherwise uncongenial. At the time of the Goobel fracas in Kentucky, when there were wild tales of murder and sudden death and a promissory civil war, Poe wandered Kentuckywards to investigate. But it was quieter than rumor told and he saw no fighting. Somewhat disconsolate over the unheroic and pacific nature of the country, he tried Colorado, where, he understood, there was always something doing and a man who was bent on adventure and gunpowder might find amusement. But Colorado was in gentle mood and very quiet. Poe despaired and was heard of no more for a considerable period.

One day the commander of an American man-of-war off the coast of Honduras received the startling message that Colonel John Prentiss Poe, of the rebel army of Honduras, then in throes of an annual revolution, was in dire predicament and desired to return to his native land. The commander sent ashore for the colonel and brought him aboard, much the worse for revolutionary wear, and asked him if he was ready for departure.

"Now?" asked Poe. "No, indeed! I must have my baggage. Somebody must go ashore for my baggage. All my worldly goods are there."

"Upon my word!" declared the naval officer with concern. "I'll send a launch for it immediately."

"There's a great deal of it," observed Poe, pensively. "A great many pieces—but I should like to have it."

"Of course, of course!" agreed his host. "I'll send immediately"——

"There are a great many pieces," repeated Poe.

The commander looked doubtful.

"We can probably get them in a launch," he said. "How many are there, colonel?"

"Fifty-four," said Poe, unhesitatingly. And, as the other gasped his amazement and consternation, he added: "Yes—a pack of playing cards and—and a pair of socks."

Then He Joined The U.S. Marines

He enlisted in the marines after his Honduran adventure, and never in the whole history of the career of the corps was there less fighting than during the period of Poe's enlistment! When he left them he declared that he expected nothing else; he had joined everything with the sole object of fighting, and had never got into a respectably exciting scrap yet, and, furthermore, he expected that when he got to hell he'd find the fires banked! When he fell with the Black Watch, the pride was the marines', and yet he was but one of many who have filled and now fill the ranks of the "web-footed" soldiers of the sea and feed the mysterious lamp of their "esprit."

With the news of recent victories scorching the cables, the marines who dot the seven seas and the maps of both hemispheres are wild with glee. Those of them here at home—the one place in the world where a marine feels least at his ease—are barred by acts and amendments from celebrating the victories of their corps in a manner which they consider fitting to a man who is both a soldier and a sailor, a "leatherneck" and a (recently christened) "teufelhund" or "devil-dog." They are dry and depressed.

There are people about who observe sympathetically their struggle with the adverse conditions of law which enthrall them, and who smile with satisfaction to see that they celebrate somewhat, if only by means of a soda or two, or possibly a marine sundae, which is a new concoction of patriotic inspiration, doubtless, but not entirely satisfactory from all standpoints.

On a street corner, where a newsboy shrieks the message of the day, the marines modestly decline to congregate—but halfway down the block, and discreetly across the street from the bulletin boards, are knots of them, flatbacked, straight-limbed, with that spotless air of perfection upon which officers of other military bodies, foreign and American, look with appreciative yearning.

It doesn't do to see a marine reading an "extra" these days. But he knows what's in it. It doesn't do to ask him what he thinks, for he can't very well say. But watch him as he stands beside a brilliant poster, or strides along with a gait half seamanlike and all soldierly. Look at the set of his shoulders, the military stolidity of his face, and under the peak of his cap or the hard line of his campaign hat the proud gleam of his eye. Somewhere in his heart, or soul, whichever harbors that subtle, elusive, carefully fostered "esprit," rings the clarion message which interweaves the pages of history, attributed to the lips of every great American commander past and to comes "With the help of God and a few marines, we can handle the situation!"

One Fourth Of Servian Population Dead—Pierre Loti

By Pierre Loti

At home with us—do those behind the lines who object to our little restrictions, withal so anodyne, who lament over the lack of pastry or over the expensiveness of cigars, clearly represent to their minds what, these four years, has been taken place in our invaded regions under the boot of the barbarians?

Do they let their thoughts dwell as much as they should upon these immense zones of distressed people, of cold, of hunger, of tears and of poor people in their death throes without succor? I do not believe it. No.

Their hearts would be still more generous, their souls still more resolute and in greater revolt, if for a moment they could be taken among the ruins of our northern provinces, or of Belgium, it does not matter where, to any of the places where the monster from Berlin is at work, the great executioner of all the noble vanquished peoples.

Fourth Of People Perished

Oh, in truth, what has happened in our France, or at our doors, is as nothing, as nothing at all, in comparison with what has happened in this brave little Servia, which lies like an island in the midst of savage peoples.

Belgium and our devastated provinces still have some resources within their own borders and are succored as much as possible by our admirable American friends.

Servia, surrounded on all sides, has nothing and receives nothing from any one. We can hardly even find witnesses of her martyrdom, who could at least arouse the indignation of the world against her executioners.

Let it be known that more than a fourth of the population already has succumbed to hunger, to cold, to odious cruelties of every sort.

Let it be known that of the 180,000 Servian prisoners, among them 20,000 woman and 3,000 children, herded like cattle in the unclean concentration camps of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria, subjected to brutalities from morning till night, without bread, practically without clothes, hundreds die every day after unending agonies that win nobody's pity.

Endless Nightmare

Truly, one imagines himself in the hallucinations of an evil dream when one reads these accounts—official accounts, signed and checked, numerous and diverse in form, but all in agreement upon one thing—the treatment accorded their prisoners by the predatory nations.

They arrive, with their heads bleeding from the blows with the butt-end of the rifle dealt upon them to make them march fast, when they no longer are able. And then their internment in the death-houses that are waiting ready for them.

Death-Houses

In these death-houses a long torment awaits them; mean food that dogs would refuse, only just enough that they may not die too quickly; crushing labor, which even the sickest are compelled under blows to seek to accomplish; miserable rags which hardly cover them against the severest cold; corporal punishment which no French imagination could ever have conceived.

In 1916, when typhoid fever became prevalent in one of these lamentable prison camps, instead of succor being brought, the huts were ordered closed. When, however, it was decided to reopen them, about nine thousand dead bodies were found piled up pell-mell. Then, still to cover the crime, they were thrown in heaps into immense common ditches. The ground was leveled over them and a little orthodox chapel erected, bearing this inscription, hypocritical and impudently lying, like everything that comes from Germany:

"Servian soldiers, who died from their wounds received in the Austro-Hungarian Servian war provoked (?) by Servia."

Give To Save Race

Today distress is at its highest there, and mortality as a result of misery is becoming so frightful that it seems that the race is on the way to extinction. The Servian Red Cross is sending forth such a heartrending appeal, that I desire ever so much to contribute a little to give it circulation!

Alas! The Red Cross is obliged, in these unhappy days it is obliged to ask of everyone, to accept from everyone, clothes, linen, shoes for men and children, even used ones, of victuals, of conserves, and of bedding.

Oh, give, give to save the remnants of this valiant little people which has now become everyone's brother.

Give, give, it does not matter what, but give quickly, for the hungry, the numb with cold, the dying are waiting.

Be Still!

By Herbert Kaufman

We have no place for little men,
No ear for little whines
Amid the thunder of the hosts
Before the German lines.
Silence! across the ocean vasts
The pealing cannon sound,
Proclaiming that the enemy
Undaunted hold their ground.

Split hairs ad lib, when theory
Has equal weight with fact.
Today who serves his country's need
Can serve alone by act.
Tis not the time to draw fine points
Too long be-hemmed-and-hawed
By narrow schools and pedant fools—
The world has drawn the sword!

Italy's New Morale

Flat Refusal To Consider Austria's Peace Offer And Heroic Defense Of Piave Line Have Proved Her Armies' Fresh Confidence

(New York Times)

Will not history record that Austria's June drive into Italy was abortive? Limited by necessarily incomplete sources of information, and recording a conclusion before it has been definitely reached, there yet remains a fairly clear picture of bungling on the part of the Dual Monarchy in the last ten days. It is a different story to tell from that which concerns any of the German drives, though in effect the two wings of the Central Allies have both vainly beaten granite.

Why was not the Austrian stroke timed to occur simultaneously with the German's thrust in Picardy at the end of March? Or with the second German offensive against Armentieres in April? Or, with the third offensive along the Aisne? Why did Austria wait almost three months longer than her ally before beginning what she has announced as and what palpably must be her final great effort to end the war for her? With Russia gone, if she could dispose of Italy, Austria would be all but free.

The delay is partially accounted for by the nature of the terrain over which must pass the Austrian armies before they can reach their goal—the Italian Army. Not only are the communications difficult and most of the country mountainous, but this year—this vital year—the weather favored Italy. Ordinarily the last snows come the last week in April or the first week in May. This year heavy snows fell until the end of May. The first week of June had come and gone before the roads were passable.

However, there was a more potent reason even than Alpine snows and impassable roads to make Austria wait. For three months she has been angling for an easier way to end the war than by charging head-on the embattled Italians, now fighting like demons at their very hearthstones on the plains of the Piave and the Po. All the secret Italo-Austrian diplomacy of the last three months will some day be spread on the record, and we shall then know positively what can only be indefinitely stated today—that Austria sought to buy Italy off before she tried to crush her armies. It is too much to imagine that the far from gullible Italian Foreign Office permitted the Austrian unofficial pourparlers to proceed apace without definitely striking them a mortal blow in the knowledge that each week of delay was an added week of preparation for the military forces, an added week for the needed marshalling of artillery and supplies, of troops from France and England, of munitions from America?

On Saturday, June 15, just before the adjournment of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Premier Orlando made a guarded announcement that the Ministry had finally and definitely refused the Austrian peace proposals. This was widely cheered, and none of the customary questions as to the extent of those proposals was submitted, even by the Socialists. There seemed to be a tacit knowledge in Italian inner circles of the extent of these proposals and no disposition even to discuss them in public.

What were the Austrian proposals? It is stated in this country, on the highest authority, that they were of the most liberal character and that they offered to Italy almost all that she might hope to gain by any military conquest; that they included an outright cession of nearly all the Italian-claimed territory in the north, an agreement on the part of the Dual Monarchy to lift all political bans on all Austro-Hungarian citizens of Italian extraction, and an adjudication of the disputes in the Trentino that would be satisfactory to Italy, while there was a repetition of the 1915 proposals regarding Trieste, to the effect that Italian schools be opened in that city and that its Government be administered by a joint Italian-Austrian commission.

Did the Italian Ministry reject these proposals instanter? Apparently not. Just when they were made is not clear, but probably the negotiations began shortly after the successful Austrian offensive of last October. Apparently the Austrian Government placed great hopes in their success. Taking into consideration the fact that their refusal was not announced by Orlando until June 15 and that the Austrian offensive began only the day before, is it too much to conclude that the Austro-Hungarian military forces waited long and patiently for the Foreign Office, in the hope that they would never have to strike at all?

In any event, Austria reversed the grand tactics of her German master. Her peace offensive antedated her military offensive. Her military blow launched last week was her last resort, not her first. She has already received and placed on file the answer to her peace offensive, and it can be easily reached at any moment for future reference.

Italy is not to be bought off. How any mind, except one Teutonically tutored, could have expected that the would be amenable to projects of barter and sale at this time is inconceivable. She had her chance in 1915, before a life was lost or a lire spent, to remain an actual as she had been a technical ally of the Central Powers, and she could then have had a fair, round price merely for remaining neutral. The events of the last two years have proved that she is a faithful, equal partner in the Entente, and no event has more distinctly proved it than her triumphant emergence from that subterranean exploit, unknown to the public, in which she has been engaged for the last few months. "On the firing line with Judas" is the fanciful way in which an Italian in New York recently described this diplomatic adventure.

Now they are in the open, inspired by the free air descending from the Alps, on the firing line against the armies directed by Hoetzendorf and Boroevic, and led by their indomitable trio, Diaz, Badoglio, and Giardino.

Nominally General Foch has control in Italy, as he has in France. But this control must needs be, at least in actual battle, only nominal. It would be more intimate if the Italians were attacking, but, when they are on the defensive, it is probably impracticable for Foch even to advise. His functions concern, chiefly, the decision, which has been already reached, as to the extent of French, English, and American participation in the Italian campaign. The English have at least one division, and possibly two, on the Italian firing line. The French have an equal number. If any Americans have been sent there they have gone since the battle began, which is not likely.

The public mind in America was prepared for a setback along the Piave. Two reasons accounted for this—the serious Italian reverse of last October and the fact that we have become accustomed to heavy initial successes for the enemy in his drives, and the German advances in France had caused a tendency to accept as true the dictum that the enemy is to be expected to have an initial success whenever he starts an offensive.

There are striking differences between the situation in Italy today and the situation there last Fall as well as between the present Italian situation and the French situation of this Summer.

Compare Italy's line today with that held by her eight months ago. Then Italy had the chief disadvantages to contend with. Her line was sharply convex, offering a most vulnerable angle for attack, an angle placed in almost inaccessible mountain regions where transport was most difficult. The line was exceedingly long. At the beginning of the October drive, it was longer than the combined French-American-English-Belgian line from Switzerland to the Channel—485 miles as against 435 miles in France.

Note the difference today: The Italian line of June, 1918, is less than half as long as that of October, 1917. It measures, approximately, only 200 miles from Capo Sile to the River Adige, and is much easier to defend. At the same time, the interior lines of transport and communication are surely better than they were eight months ago. Not only does the quality of the terrain and the contour of the country facilitate this, but the added months of preparation and the timely assistance of the Allies and America add immeasurably to the strength of the Italian lines now as compared with the extended "air" line into the Alps of last Autumn.

Perhaps even more important than the essential military values are the moral forces at the Italian back. Up there in the clouds, where they were fighting eight months ago, there was only altitude to chill and scanty reserves to reinforce a line overwhelmed. Today the Italians are battling partly in the midst of Italy's fertile fields and are surrounded by multitudinous Italian villages, which at their immediate rear lie the rich cities of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, Bassano, Venice, Brescia, and Milan, whose inhabitants are devoutly praying day and night for victory.

In the midst of their own, inspired by the cries of their fatherland, the Italians are battling to a standstill the Huns who, again, after 1,500 years, threaten Rome itself.

Despite the fact that Austria has, at last, after nearly four years concentrated nearly her entire military strength on one front, the disparity between it and the Italian strength is not very great. The Austrians probably have brought into the line, either in actual battle or in immediate reserve, at least seventy and perhaps as many as eighty-five divisions, aggregating—if we assume an Austrian division to have the maximum of 20,000—between 1,400,000 and 1,700,000 men. To meet this great force Italy, with her Allies, has practically equal strength, and once the initial shock has spent itself, the question of supremacy will narrow down to two phases—leadership and morale.

For leadership, the Italians look to General Diaz, who now his facing his supreme test. His Chief of Staff is the famous General Badoglio, the artillery officer of forty-six, whose sensational success has given him the reputation of being an inspired commander. The third in command is General Giardino, once Minister of War. Diaz is a Neapolitan, Giardino a Roman, Badoglio a Piedmontese—thus they represent the south, center, and north of Italy. The Italian nobility is represented ably by the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, who commands the Third Army.

Though Hoetzendorf, the aged strategist of the Austrian Army, is said to have outlined the campaign, it is being prosecuted by Field Marshal Boroevic. Among the commanders under him are the two Archdukes, Joseph and Maximilian, the Prince of Schoenburg, and Generals Kirchbach, Wurm, and Henriquez.

The grave and important question at issue is one of morale. Neither side has been certain of the morale of its troops. The Italians, disastrously defeated eight months ago, and victimised constantly by an insidious propaganda, are being watched now, in the white heat of battle, by the solicitous eyes of hundreds of millions, anxiously awaiting a complete demonstration of reawakened morale.

That the Italians were thrown out of gear last Fall, and sadly disillusioned the allied world, is one of the tragedies of the war.

However, if there was some doubt of how the Italian Army would behave, there has been even greater doubt of what the Austrian Army would do and how it would stand up under severe punishment. It is not one homogeneous mass of military efficiency, like the German Army. Composed of many different nationalities, many of them more antagonistic to each other than to the Italians, is it any wonder that the Austrian staff is often perplexed as to a correct military procedure? Was it apprehension of what might happen in their own ranks that caused the Austrians to attack along practically the entire front? Or was it the more or less slipshod method of striking everywhere at random in the hope of finding a weak spot on which to concentrate?

Whatever the cause, it must be noted that the Austrian attack was unprecedented in the length of its front. The Germans seldom attack along more than twenty miles at a time. The Austrians started on a front little less than 100 miles, or along almost half of the entire Italian line. This formed an operation more than twice as ambitious as Loudendorff's most grandiose attempt.

Why? Was it a purely military reason that caused the Austrians to thin their front ranks to only 3,000 or 4,000 men to the mile instead of the customary 10,000 men to the mile, which the Germans have repeatedly used?

Or was it to keep the whole army occupied and give no chance to Czechs or Slavs or Moravians or Bohemians or Croatians to become restless? Or was it, perhaps, in addition, a political as well as a military gesture, designed to fill the eyes of the whole empire with an overpowering spectacle of military unity, a silent, subtle threat to the strikers and malcontents and revolutionaries and starving hordes at home, saying to them, in effect: "Take care! Even if we do not crush the Italians we still hold in perfect control a force more than sufficient to avert any internal peril to the throne?"

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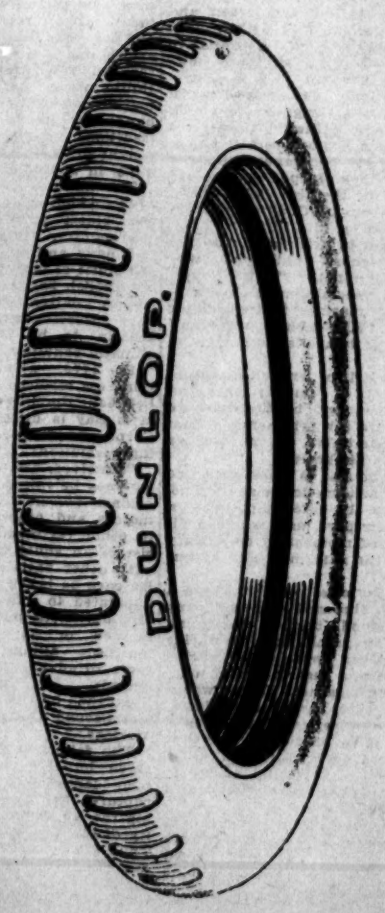

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D.S.O.

Just One Boy Off For France By Elene Foster

(New York Tribune)

He was a man in the ranks, one of the million that are being hurried across the seas to help to make this world safe for you and me. Just a big, broad shouldered, brown eyed Southern lad from a little town in Tennessee.

He sat in the very front row of the audience in the Young Men's Christian Association hut in one of the camps where our "troupe" was giving an entertainment, his eyes fairly blazing with excitement.

Those eyes haunted me, and when I came off the stage at the end of my "stunt" I said as much to one of my fellow troupers, whom I found standing in the wings.

"There's a big, brown eyed boy in the front row," I remarked, "whose eyes hypnotised me so that I almost forgot my 'verses.'"

The girl I was talking to is a dear little thing, with golden hair and big blue eyes, and she blushed as pink as the roses on her hat.

"He's a very great friend of mine," she replied. "I have been watching him through the peekhole. May I introduce him to you after the performance? He's a perfect dear."

I scented a romance immediately, and willingly consented to meet the young man. My part of the program being over, I went out in front to watch the "show," and presently I was joined by the girl in the case, and the next minute the lad with the blazing eyes was beside her. They exchanged greetings, and if I had thought that his eyes blazed before I was mistaken, for they were as smouldering ashes compared to the fire and sparkle that were in them as he bent over that girl.

When there was a lull in the program she introduced him to me.

"It certainly is an honor to meet you, ma'am," he said in his soft drawl. "It's mighty good of you all to come way out here to entertain us soldiers. I hope wou all understand how much we appreciate it."

"It's the least that we can do," I replied. "Have you been here long?"

"Only 'bout fo' weeks," he answered. "Our company are all railroad men. We enlisted together in Tennessee and we came No'th together, an' we're goin' to stick together all the way to Berlin and back."

Then turning to Marjory he said, "I got pretty good news fo' you, honey; I was made a co'pral yest'day. That's the first step up, an' I'm jes' goin' to keep on goin' till I get to be a major gen'ral. There's only one thing that I don't like 'bout the job. In my squad is the man that used to be my boss in the railroad office back home. He's a heap sight older than me, old enough to be my father, I reckon, an' it didn't seem right fo' me to be orderin' him about, so I jes' went to him an' 'pologised fo' havin' to do it.

"'I'm mighty sorry, sir,' I says, 'to be obliged to order you about so rough like. I hope you'll understan' an' excuse it, sir.'

"He jes' put his arm around my shoulder an' he says, 'That's what I'm here fo'—to take orders. Go to it, boy, an' quit yer worryin.'

"That's the spirit that you'll find all through this camp," he said, turning to me. "It's a privilege to be livin' at a time like this, ma'am, an' a wonderful chance to show the stuff you're made of."

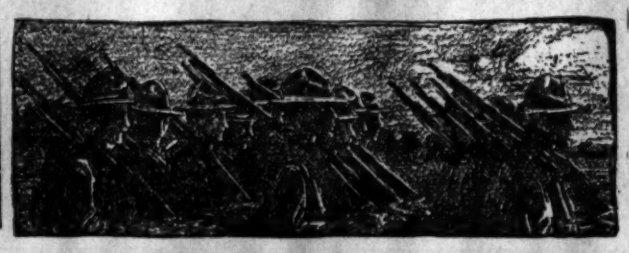
"Have you any idea when you will be sent over?" I asked.

"We never know," he replied, "but sometimes we can make a guess. I reckon we'll be goin' befo' very long." And then as Marjory's back was turned for a minute, he placed his finger on his lips in token of silence, and I realised that he could probably tell pretty accurately the date of his departure if he wanted to.

I had a few minutes' conversation with the young man while Marjory was in the dressing room collecting her belongings. He walked to the motor car with me, and I noticed that he carried a dress suit case.

"Why the luggage?" I asked.

"That's what I wanted to tell you, ma'am," he replied. "Maybe you can help me to break it to Marjory. We are off tonight. I got special permission to go to the 'show,' but the rest of my company are in the barracks packin' up an' waitin' orders. I've had a pretty busy day, had to do my packin' in between times, an' jes' befo' the performance I went around sayin' goodby an' collectin' my things—books and sich like. I sure do dread to tell Marjory. You see, we're mighty fond of each other, but I'm countin' on your help there, an' I know you'll comfort her on the way home."



I couldn't hail this prospect with any great degree of joyful anticipation, but I swallowed the lump in my throat and asked the usual bromidic question.

"Are you glad to be going?"

The answer was far foom bromidic.

"Glad?" he repeated with a flash of his blazing eyes. "Glad don't half express it, ma'am; I'd-jes' like to see the color of the feller's eyes that wouldn't be glad to go!" Then he added with a smile, "Can I do any little favor for you 'over there'."

"Yes," I replied, "kill a Hun or two for me."

"With pleasure, ma'am; tha"s my object in goin' over, but it's too easy; give me something really hard to do."

"Very well," said I, "here comes Marjory. Take her back of the car and tell her. I'll keep the others away."

He obeyed, and they had five minutes for their farewells before the chauffeur threw in his clutch. It was a very teary young woman that he gave into my keeping.

"She's a soldier's sweetheart," he said. "She will be brave; won't you, honey? Think how proud you'll be when your boy comes marchin' home, a major gen'ral!"

We left him standing there bareheaded in the moonlight.

But that wasn't quite the end of the story. Our chauffeur was unacquainted with the roads, and for a long time we wandered about in circles, inquiring our way of every sentry and invariably taking the wrong turning in a vain search for the great highway that would take us home.

We were still groping about in the darkness, for the moon had gone under a cloud, when we heard in the distance the tramp, tramp of feet on the hard road, and we drew up at a cross-road to allow the passing of a company of khaki clad soldiers, each carrying full kit, who were marching off in the darkness on the first stage of their long journey. There was no blare of trumpets, no beat of drums, just the rhythmic thud, thud of feet on the macadam road. And somewhere in those khaki colored ranks there was a Southern lad whose eyes were blazing with a light such as never was seen on land or sea. Just one boy, only one of a million or more, off for France to fight for you and me!

The Drum

His heart has heard the drum
With its "Come, come, come!"
And the bugle with its "Follow, follow me!"
His eyes have caught the sun
All a-dazzle on a gun;
He has gone where the blood stains be.

And he doesn't know the reason for it all—
But not to go is treason when they call,
The wild and wicked drum with its "Come, come, come!"
And the sun upon the bayonets, and all.
Ah, well—

Perhaps there's reason in it, who can tell?
The country needs its men
For the chisel, pick and pen.
We had trained him year on year. . . .
Drums are easy things to hear.
His heart has heard the drum

With its "Come, come, come!"
And the bugle with its "Follow, follow me!"
Just another gone, that's all—
But he answered to the call—
And everything is quite as it should be.

MARY CAROLYN DAVIES,
In The Survey of December 12, 1914.

War Has Put Woman In Rightful Place—Hall Caine

By Hall Caine

The altered social conditions called for by the war, no less than the sorrows entailed by it, have had the effect of opening up the deep places of life and baring some of the hidden sanctuaries of the soul. Particularly is this so among the women of the nation.

I could not count in less than hundreds the heart-searching letters from women which articles have brought me, dealing with one or another result of the war, and nearly always ending with the searching and scorching question, "Why?"

Why has the war been permitted to occur?

What is to come after it?

Will the world be any better place to live in for all the blood and tears that have been shed?

Or will it be with our children as it has been with us, that the promises of betterment will be broken and other wars will follow in the wake of this one, perhaps as the cruel and inevitable sequel to it?

Occasionally the letters asking such questions come from the younger women, whom the war has finally emancipated. The old order has gone which made women dependent upon man, in one form or another his subject and servant, to be "given" in marriage by her father or "taken" by her husband.

The sudden and violent necessities of war have called woman up to her rightful place as the co-partner of man, and never, as long as the world lasts, can she step down from it. That already is one result of the war, and even in the midst of so much sorrow and suffering our younger women seem to be finding a certain joy and thrill in it.

Same Moral Code For Both

Some of the letters are from young wives and strike a deeper and more tragic note. The long separations which the conditions of warfare require have brought their secret causes of alarm.

Will it be one of the good results of this bad war that as soon as the days of peace come woman will rebel against the unequal obligations of marriage, whether imposed by Church or State, and declare that, however the wife may be the worst offender in the eyes of the law when she breaks her vows to her husband, in the eyes of God the husband is as much to blame who breaks his vows to his wife; that where the duty is the same, the sin is the same, and that it shall be no more permitted to men to have many wives than to women to have many husbands?

Mothers Feel War Burden

But still more frequently the letters are from mothers who have lost their sons in the war. Oh, the wild questioning that comes of that forlorn condition. If God is a beneficent Father, who loves His children, why does He permit war, with all its barbarities, to go on, when by stretching out His hand He could stop it?

Sometimes a woman, overcoming the reticence of her sex, will stop me in the street with such questions, and before she has time to speak I know by the swollen eyes and quivering lips what has happened to her.

And so, passing through the bewildering streets, with their flowing streams of faces, she catches at the first face she thinks she knows, just as the shipbroken sailor snatches at any broken spar, not knowing how little help I can give her and how hard I find it myself to keep from sinking in the same tempestuous sea and under the same unanswering sky.

Church Not At Fault

Perhaps it is not the fault of the churches that they are often unable in these days of war to light up the dark places of a mother's sorrow with a heavenly torch, and one wonders whether Christianity itself, as they understand and teach it, has much to say to the suffering ones that will enable them to live as well as to die.

I sometimes ask myself whether out of the ashes of this awful conflict, which has shaken the foundations of the world, another and still higher religion will rise—a religion that will be the same and yet different, a Christianity that will have less need to think of Gethsemane than of the Mount of the Transfiguration and of the agonies of the Cross than of the glories of the Resurrection?

That depends, I think, on the spirit in which we prosecute the war and the end we bring it to.

Foch

Here is another appreciation of Generalissimo Foch to be added to the long and inspiring list. This one comes from the pen of E. Requin, major, a member of the French General Staff, and is printed in The New Republic. It appears that—"by the strength and uprightness of his character, as well as by his intelligence and his military science, he is the accomplished type of the chief—a chief modest and simple, who shows himself only in the serious hours, when responsibilities crush others, and who then takes them with a resolution, an energy and a serenity which astound every one."

General Foch's theory is thus approximately set down:

"(1) To forbid any commanding officer, no matter what his rank, to contemplate a retreat not imposed by the battle; in other words, to give any order to retreat before having fought.

"(2) By the word 'fighting' Foch means the obligation to fight with all means and no restrictions or limit, adding to the weight of the last battalion that of the determined will of the chief in order to tip the scale.

"(3) With this method of fighting three years of war are proof that one is never completely defeated. A retreat may follow, imposed by the enemy, but in one's energy, in that of one's troops, in the rapid organisation of the ground, one can always find means of holding out till the moment when the chief in whom one has faith intervenes directly or indirectly to help one through."

This, declares Major Requin, is the finest theory of the value and the use of moral forces during the battle. "It is the one Foch himself used on the Marne and the one he demands of his subordinates. Events have always shown him to be right."

Chief Consideration

The bulky man strutted into the shop and asked to be fitted for a pair of boots. After trying several pairs on, he complained to the salesman that they were all too narrow and pointed.

"Excuse me, sir, but you know, they are wearing narrow, pointed boots this season," explained the salesman blandly.

"That may be" grunted the bulky one, "but I am wearing my last season's feet."

A Categoric Denial

"But, madam, if you don't want this set of Shakespeare's works, maybe your husband there would like to have the books."

"Umph!" replied the strongminded female, with a sniff. "Maybe he'd like to have an automobile, and a big roll of money and a night off occasionally to run around with the chickens, but a fat chance he has to see his dreams come true! Good day."

War-Time Logic

"Gimme a dollar's worth of steak," said the customer.

The butcher wrapped it up.

"How much?" asked the customer.

"Four dollars and ninety cents," said the butcher.

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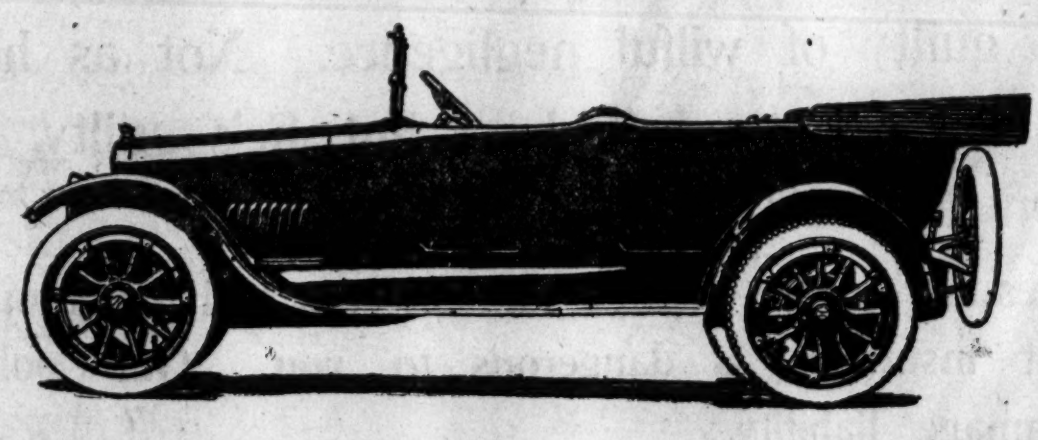

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A Changed World For The Women Of France

Stephane Lauzanne Tells Of Their New Social, Economic, And Political Status

By William H. Crawford

"So you want me to tell you about the women of France," said Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin of Paris. "Well, if it will please Americans to know what the women of France have done, are doing, and will do, then it is a privilege to give them my opinion.

"Americans have never grasped our social organisation or the position of our women prior to the war. France is a true democracy; we have no insurmountable barriers of caste. Any man, regardless of his former station in life, can rise to the top if he has it in him. The position of the Frenchwoman naturally rises with that of her husband.

"Frenchwomen were divided into two classes—those who work and those who did not. This division was not based on caste, but on the state of her husband's finance. Frenchwomen had no false pride, however, about the indignity of labor. The wives of even the moderately well to do co-operated in the work of their husbands. If he was a farmer she helped him in the fields. If he kept a shop she was his saleswoman, but she was not a wage earner, her work was as her husband's assistant. Those women who were forced to work outside of the household were engaged in tasks pertaining to women's affairs, such as dressmaking, millinery, flowers, and as ladies' maids. These outside workers were so few that the proportion was negligible.

"It may be said, therefore, that the women of France were not independent wage earners. Even the professions into which the women of America have entered so thoroughly did not appeal to our womanhood. As a proof of this, all restrictions preventing women from practicing law in France were removed some twelve years ago, yet only three women in Paris have availed themselves of the privilege. The women of France were satisfied to be the helpmates for their husbands. They saved with him, and for him; they worked as faithful junior partners; their highest aims were to be good housewives and to raise their children to be industrious and thrifty citizens.

"Next let us consider their social position, which was a direct outcome of their economic status. As a French girl was of the dependent or clinging-vine type, her parents looked around for the oak on which she was to lean while she was still quite young, for marriages in France were usually arranged by the parents of the contracting parties. The old folk were not influenced by the vagaries of love or the grand passion; consequently there were few ill-advised marriages.

"Our girls were raised carefully. Due to the influence of the Church and public sentiment, our young girls were kept more in seclusion than they are in America. They did not have the same liberties, nor were they allowed to have a separate social position. There was not the same freedom of intercourse between the sexes as there is in America. The Frenchman is democratic abroad, conservative at home. Family ties are sacred, and not every acquaintance is admitted to the family circle. Our women, therefore, were largely restricted in their social relationship to the immediate friends of the family, always selected by the men of the house. After her marriage, she became a definite part of her husband's life and social activities.

"There was very little illiteracy in France. For years we have had compulsory education but the training of our girls differed very much from that given to the boys. To the girls was given a solid foundation, and then they learned the things that would enable them to become good housewives. It was a utilitarian education, but the one that best fitted them to occupy the sphere for which they were intended. A very large proportion of the girls were educated in the convents under strict religious supervision.

"Except for the few literary and artistic cliques around the city, our women took no interest in politics. They were perfectly satisfied to let the men do the voting." M. Lauzanne paused, and the interviewer suggested that he had not spoken of the morals of France. "Oh, yes," he said, "I think our moral standards are very high, due to the careful upbringing of our girls, their early marriage, their convent breeding, and the seclusion of their home life. The Frenchwoman has not had as many opportunities for unconventional friendships, nor as many temptations as her more independent sisters.

"This brings our womanhood down to the beginning of the war. What has happened to her since that may change her future life? What war work has she done, what hardships borne, or what old and established customs broken as the result of the war?

"The declaration of war came as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. Men were ordered to mobilise; there was no delay; dropping at once their customary vocations and leaving their unfinished business to their wives, they proceeded to the front to battle gloriously for France. The women have not been one whit less patriotic, less self-sacrificing, or less brave. Their unaccustomed hands took up the reins that their husbands had relinquished. Without any warning, she suddenly became the head of the household. With dry eyes and a brave smile she sent she husband to his post of duty, while she under took to provide for her little ones, to feed France, to care for the wounded and dying, and to supply the army with the necessary munitions, clothing and equipment. Her bravery and patriotism will live as a monument to womanhood. Let me tell you a few instances out of many thousands.

"Mme. Castelnau, wife of the distinguished General and hero of Nancy, had four sons; three of them had already fallen, none was left but her baby boy, the idol of her heart. When the news came from the front that he, too, had died for France, a cure whom she had long known and revered was sent to tell her of this last and crushing blow. He did so as gently as he could, and added that all the women of France were weeping with her. Her eyes flashed proudly as she replied: 'No, father, you are mistaken; they envy me the blessed privilege of having given four sons to France.'

"Then here is a story from the other end of the social ladder. The Government provided that a man who was the father of six or more children might return home. One soldier took advantage of the exemption, but his wife indignantly told him: 'Go back and fight for your country; I will take care of the children.'

"The bravery of the women of France was demonstrated by those who lived in the Champagne district, between the lines. Did the women forsake their vineyards on account of the bursting German shells? They did not. When the cannonading was heavy they would lie flat on the ground, and as soon as there was a lull they would be up attending to their vines. The women of one town never closed their shops while the battle raged around that city. They blockaded their windows with sandbags, and by the light of candles continued to do business.

"Those women who were economically independent volunteered for charitable work without pay. This included nursing, hospital service, the retraining of maimed and crippled soldiers to earn their living at some new trade. One of the first institutions organised, and one that has done glorious work, is the American Hospital. It is supported by women of American origin now living in France. I am proud to say that my wife belongs to this class of splendid American women. France can never repay her debt of gratitude to them.

"The principal relief work was undertaken by the French Red Cross, which devotes itself exclusively to military hospitals, and by three big societies. They have done wonderful work. Let me quote you some figures to show how it has grown. Early in the war the Societe de Secours aur Blesses had 375 hospitals and 17,939 beds; today they have 796 hospitals with 67,000 beds, and a voluntary staff of 15,000, of whom 3,000 are in the military hospitals. Since the beginning of the war this society has expended 38,700,000 francs of its own funds. On Dec. 3, 1916, L'Union des Femmes de France had 363 hospitals with 30,000 beds. From August, 1914, to March, 1917, L'Association des Dames Francaises rose from 100 to 300 hospitals and from 5,000 to 18,000 beds.

"The caring for the wounded is not the only work that these societies do. One of their principal endeavors has been the aiding of those whose economic condition has been upset by the war. There were thousands of refugees to Paris from the war zone. They brought very little with them and most of them were without money. The women of France have ungrudgingly given themselves to such works of charity. The hospitals are filled with women of exalted birth, tenderly caring for our wounded soldiers. It is no uncommon sight to see a French Marquise nursing a peasant.

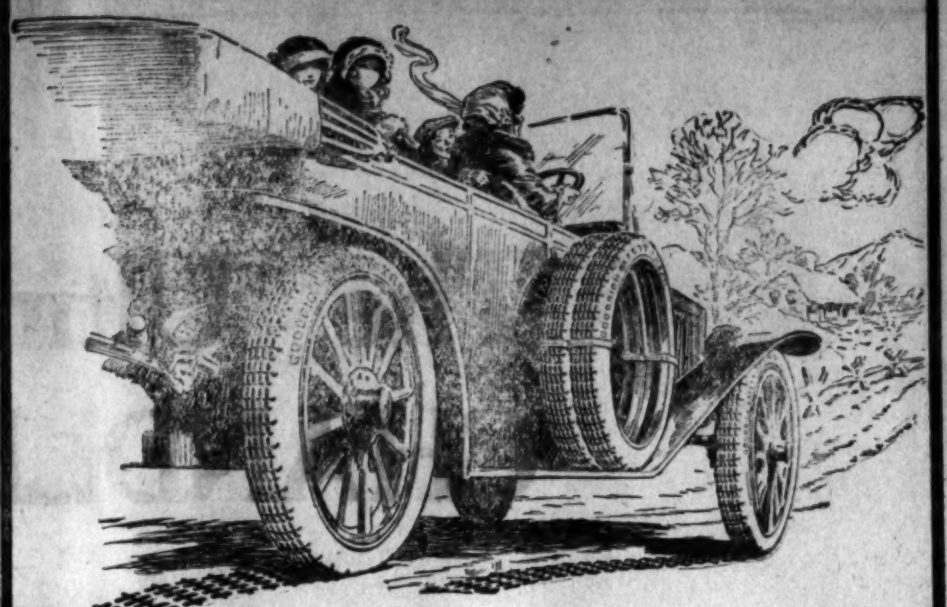
"It is well to speak here of the effect that the war has had upon nursing as an occupation. Prior to the separation of Church and State practically all the nursing was in the hands of the nuns. These devoted women who had forsaken the world and given their lives to helping mankind were much loved and respected. After they were gone their positions had to be filled by secular nurses. This change was not satisfactory, because no well-to-do Frenchman would permit his daughter to engage in any work for which she was paid; therefore, the nursing ranks were not filled with the women of the same high standard as they are in America, but the necessity of France has brought forth noble women to care for our heroes.

"Other women undertook the physical labor necessary for the continuance of our industries, and I frankly say that had it not been for their assistance it would have been impossible for France to have continued in the war until now. There was no necessity of conscripting our women. They saw their duty and have done it bravely. They took up the burdens laid down by the men. In the wealthier class the women who formerly had led lives of leisure went down to the factories and took immediate supervision. The farmer's wife who had always helped her husband in the field now did double duty; she rose earlier and worked later. In addition to her other duties she was now the business head of the house and attended to all financial matters. If she was a shopkeeper's wife, she was transferred from head saleslady to manager of the business.

"In addition to these a vast number of women became wage earners. Work that had been essentially masculine was now undertaken by the women. They became the postmen, the policemen, the tram-car conductors, the elevator operators, the carpenters, and a large number went into public work. The soldiers at the front must have munitions and clothing. The daughters of France undertook to supply these wants.

"In September, 1914, there were 25,000 women engaged in munition factories. In 1916 there were 225,500. Now recent figures show that

(Continued on Page 20)



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Why France Believed Germany Meant to Destroy Her

Note: Although the following was penned by Ernest Lavisse, of the French Academy, early in the war, its arguments still hold, reading America in place of Russia:

THE best way of preserving, in the emotions of the present crisis, the steady patience which will assure us victory is to learn exactly what would happen to us if Germany were victorious.

Now, on December 9, 1915, a German Socialist Deputy asked the Chancellor of the Empire, von Bethmann-Hollweg, on what conditions the German Government would make peace. The Chancellor answered in vague words, but a Deputy of the majority, Mr. Spahn, declared that peace must assure "by every means, including the necessary territorial acquisitions, all the military, economic and political interests of Germany to the fullest extent." These words were followed, German newspapers say, by a "thunder of applause." Mr. Spahn, in fact, had expressed the will of Germany.

This will we also recognize in the words of the Kaiser Wilhelm, in the writings of German statesmen, philosophers, historians and scientists. But nowhere does it appear more clearly than in a memorial addressed to the Chancellor of the empire by the six great German industrial and agricultural associations. "The League of Agriculturists," "The League of German Peasants," "The Provisional Groups of Christian Associations of German Peasants," "The Central Union of German Manufacturers," "The League of Manufacturers," and "The Union of the Middle Classes." At the very moment when this memorial, which was meant to be kept secret, and which on account of that speaks with shameless frankness, appeared, there was published a manifesto signed by many notable Germans, mostly professors. This manifesto corroborates the memorial. Let us now see what these two documents contain. It is most important that every Frenchman should learn and understand this lesson.

We must first marvel at the simplicity of the German reasoning, which is as follows: Germany was, half a century ago, a country mainly agricultural; it has become a country mainly industrial; it is necessary for the welfare of the Empire that an exact equilibrium should be established between these two forms of production; therefore Germany needs to reinforce her agricultural production.

To increase her agricultural production, Germany must procure "a field of German colonization of great extent;" the field of this extension is clearly indicated: It it situated to the east, in the Russian plains; therefore Germany ought to provide herself with fields of agriculture in Russian territory.

The increase of agricultural production will permit a new expansion of industry; but it is necessary that Germany should become richer than she is to-day in supplies of iron and coal: these materials are found to the west, in the French districts of Briey, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, in our departments of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais, and in Belgium; therefore Germany must annex the districts of Briey, the coal lands of the Nord, of the Pas-de-Calais and Belgium.

This, according to the German argument, only leaves to be settled the fate of the populations of the annexed countries, and on this point we read: "Every source of economic power existing in the annexed territories, including large and small properties, will pass into German hands." That is to say, every industry, except perhaps those small ones carried on at home, and all agriculture except the smallest kind, conducted on fragments of soil, will become German property. The Germans think it is just that the expropriated persons should receive an indemnity, but who will pay it? The answer: "France will indemnify the property owners and will receive them."

This reasoning, of such calm cynicism, would astonish us if we were not familiar with it already. It is exactly the language of our bandits, who, philosophising over their crimes in the manner of Bonnot and his friends, claim the right to "live their life," that is to say, to satisfy their needs and their tastes, of which they pretend to be the sole judges. They condemn the laws because they incommode them; they take recourse to robbery and assassination, and they glory in these things. Germany also wishes to "live her life;" she makes out a catalogue of her needs: she must have this property on the east, and that on the west. She is not comfortable in Europe and in the world as they are constituted today; to make herself a comfortable place she has recourse to war, which appears to her a glorious and holy duty.

And to think that among the signers of the memorial are to be found "Groups of the Christian Associations of German Peasants," and among those on the manifesto the name of one Seeberg, professor of theology at Berlin! This is a detail to be noted by anybody who wishes to define Germanic Christianity and the soul of the "old God" of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The memorial and the manifesto are aimed especially at France and at Belgium. The Germans do not hope to destroy Russia; they wish to push her back. They do not hope to destroy England; they wish to take away her empire of the seas and take precautions against her in view of a future war; for the associations and the professors foresee and predict a long future of war for humanity.

Belgium, on the other hand, will disappear completely: "We have conquered it," they say, "at the price of the noblest human blood. Our people are unanimous in wishing to keep it. To keep Belgium is without doubt a question of honor for us." This is a word to be remembered by any one who shall attempt to define the sense of the word "honor" in the German language.

As to France, it is necessary that she should remain a country, according to these Germans, and our enemies do not speak yet of suppressing her; but to begin with she will cease to be a colonial power. The professors say: "We cannot forget that France possesses a colonial empire disproportionately large, and that England may take possession of it if we do not lay our hands on it."

That is the reasoning of a robber who admits his crime, but expresses surprise that any one should accuse him of it by saying: "If this man had not been robbed by me he would have been robbed by another."

Now here is the fate reserved to continental France: "It is for us of vital interest that we should possess the French coastal region adjoining Belgium as far as the River Somme." In addition, necessarily, must be included the "hinterland" of this coast, that is to say, our departments of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais. But there is something besides: "The hinterland which we acquire must at the same time have a sufficient extent that economically and strategically the ports at which the rivers and canals reach the sea may retain all their importance."

This phrase permits us to perceive the German desire to extend the annexations to be made in our northern departments until they reach the annexations to be made in our eastern departments.

On the east it is not only Briey that the Germans demand. They wish Briey for economic reasons, but they have also other serious reasons. Let us give our attention to this: "After the experience of this war it is very natural that we should not expose our frontier to new enemy invasions by leaving the adversary in possession of fortresses that threaten us, especially Verdun and Belfort."

That is one of the phrases which Germans write and which we do not know how to describe; "stupefying" is not strong enough. Merely to hear them, one is affected as by the talk of lunatics.

Everybody knows that Germany has constructed upon our frontier the most formidable system of fortresses known. Many Germans of high position and the pan-Germanist group have warned us that they had decided to make an end of us some day. And yet we are told that we have not the right to put ourselves on the defensive! All these German fortresses, these strategic lines, this accumulation of forces on our frontier, do not menace France according to this German argument, but Toul, Verdun and Belfort menace Germany!

Very well, let the Germans speak to us as the wolf speaks to the lamb in the fable. They know now that we are not lambs. Let us come to the conclusion: the Germans propose to advance their frontier to the "line of the Meuse." Now if they were to acquire this line France would lose all or part of the departments of the Ardennes, the Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, the Vosges and the territory of Belfort.

Is it enough to take from France these northern and eastern regions, which produce, as every one knows, a third of the total wealth of our country? No it is not enough; this dismembered France must be further weakened: "We must finally make a clean sweep of the French danger. Do not let us attempt efforts at reconciliation to which France has always opposed the most extreme fanaticism. In the interest of our own existence we should weaken this country politically and economically without any tenderness. It is necessary to impose upon France, in the first place among our enemies, a heavy war indemnity, without any consideration for her."

As they have not dared to name the figure it must be enormous; commonly in Germany they speak of 20,000,000,000 francs; some mention 30,000,000,000, and some as much as 40,000,000,000.

From their manifesto the German professors appear to be disturbed because they find in their country good people capable of being gentle with the vanquished, because they believe in the possibility of reconciliations in the future, and also neurotic persons who wish to make an end of the war, in order that they may find peace for their nerves.

If there were not among us people of this kind it would be a great miracle, but there are, indeed, a certain number of them. They long for peace; they listen to the rumors which circulate concerning it from time to time; they believe in the possibility of a compromise peace; after the war national life will be resumed as before, or nearly so; they long for this gentleness. The petition and the manifesto have come just at the right moment to undeceive these poor innocents.

Let us consider once more the future that the Germans promise for us:

In the first place, financial ruin. To pay the enormous war contribution, swollen by the indemnity we should have to give to our expropriated citizens from the north and east, France would have to crush herself with taxes. He who earns by hard work $800 or $1,000 a year would have to pay the greater part every year to the tax collectors. Persons of wealth, as we reckon them, having an income of $10,000 or more a year, would have to pay two-thirds or perhaps three-quarters to the State.

Then, how should we pay the coupons of the securities issued by the State? How should we pay the pensions and our sacred debts to our disabled soldiers and the families of our dead? Who would help our villages and our cities to rise upon their ruins, our manufacturers to re-establish themselves and our industries to be resumed?

Where would our workmen of our fields and our towns find wages which would enable them to live? The victory of Germany would be for the vanquished bankruptcy followed by universal and hopeless misery.

But the Germans promise us something more: the last extremity of shame. We should lose that colonial empire of which we are justly proud, for it has been conquered by the blood of our soldiers, organized by the intelligence of our military and civil administrators, and so well, so humanely governed that France has become for the colored races a fatherland for which they are willing to die. France would be bounded by the Somme and by the Meuse. These two rivers were given to her as boundaries when, in 843 A. D., the grandsons of Charlemagne divided his empire among them. To withdraw our frontier to the Somme and the Meuse would be to push history back 1,072 years.

In the end France mutilated, bled to exhaustion, would live the miserable remainder of her life under the control of Germany. Germany, which considers that we do not know how to work, would direct our commerce and our industries. Perhaps she would condescend to select some foremen for us. Germany would teach us, at the same time, to think, for this nation, where intelligence has become the servant of Prussian militarism, and where intellectual degeneration is certainly taking place, imagines itself to be the only fit constructor of the human race in all the sciences.

Now, I ask every Frenchman: "Rather than permit the work of so many centuries of our ancestors to be destroyed by the dismemberment of France; rather than pay tribute to this Kaiser and his people; rather than step down from the high position which we hold among humanity to the position of an inferior race; rather than that we, the France of freedom, the liberator of so many nations, should be reduced to slavery, is it not a thousand times better that we should die?"

But it is not a question of dying that confronts us, for Germany will not be victorious. She is strong still; her madness itself, her madness of pride, contributes to her energy, but this madness has inspired in her ambitions which could not be satisfied by an energy and a strength ten times greater than hers. She has gained victories; she will gain others without doubt; but she cannot in the end overcome the combined forces of England, France, Italy and Russia. A comparison of the resources at the disposal of Germany and of her adversaries is to us a source of unconquerable hope; it sustains our patience.

Let us remember that patience is the courage of the noncombatant. It is their defensive arm against the idle talk of the gossips, who spread baseless rumors and advance ill-considered plans of peace.

Happily, our people know, with their certain instinct, that the war which Germany is making upon us is a war to the death, and we shall remain firm in our patience, because we have faith in the immortality of France.

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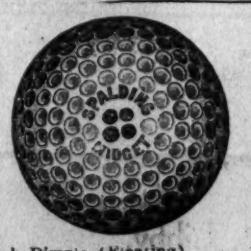

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By Gabriel de Wesselitsky, London Correspondent Novoe Vremya
(From London Sunday Times)

M. de Wesselitsky may be accepted as a leading authority not only on Russia but on Russo-German relations. He has an intimate personal knowledge of Germany, and was the most prominent Russian publicist in opposition to the war with Japan.

Since last autumn Allied, and especially Japanese, intervention in Russia has been a topic widely discussed. It has been alleged that the West European Allies favored Japanese intervention, but that the United States could not be brought to approve of any action in Russia except at the request of a Russian Government. It was further rumored that Japan was willing to act on a large scale, but only if unaccompanied by any of the other Allies. Since then the relations between America and Japan have been greatly improved, and Baron Ishii's mission gave them a cordiality, based on mutual confidence, they had never previously possessed. But the rumors of intervention in Russia then subsided and general attention became concentrated on the great German push in the West. It is still the greatest onslaught made by the Germans in this war, the va banque of a losing gambler, and the heroic resistance of the French, British, and American troops heightens the dramatic aspect of the struggle. Yet at this very moment, when the tension of the governments and the anxiety of the nations are at their climax in the West, all minds are suddenly impressed with the colossal importance and the rapid march of events in the East. One hears cool observers say that, after all, even a temporary loss of Paris and Calais would not so seriously influence the general situation as a penetration of Germans or German-led Turks into the vicinity of China and India, or as a successful German organisation of the whole of Eastern Europe as an unlimited source of man-power and raw products for the benefit of Germany.

Russian Consent Essential

Simultaneously with this fatal picture looming on the horizon comes the conclusion of a Chino-Japanese alliance, and almost simultaneously President Wilson's declaration of his resolve to "stand by Russia as well as France," thus placing both fronts in one line as of equally vital importance in the decision of this world-struggle. It is, moreover, reported from Washington that American official and diplomatic circles which, until lately, had been least inclined to a participation in a Siberian expedition are now disposed to join in one, and even to advocate joint Siberian intervention by all the Allies. A truly kaleidoscopic change on the world stage. And since no voice of dissension has been heard from Japan one may hope that a general agreement is very near.

One fatal mistake, nevertheless, must be carefully avoided, viz., that of compter sans l'hote, the consent of Russia herself being as essential now as months ago. Whenever I have been asked for my opinion on the matter, I have invariably replied that I am a partisan of intervention and a believer in the sincere desire of all the Allies, Japan included, to help Russia, but that everything depends on the way that intervention is carried out. If rightly, it would be a blessing; if wrongly, a disaster.

Germany's Tactics

Information which has reached me from many sources convinces me that German propaganda, sowing suspicions of Japan's aims, has been extremely active in Russia. German agents are everywhere suggesting that Japan means to seize on sparsely peopled lands in Eastern Siberia for the settlement therein of the yearly surplus of her population. This is how they explain statements in certain Japanese newspapers, that Japan must act in her own interests even more ardently than in those of her Allies.

These Germans, aware of the great confidence Japan's diplomatic representatives now enjoy in Allied countries, cleverly forbear to attack their good faith. They say, "Oh, these distinguished personages are undoubtedly trustworthy, but there are in Japan strong undercurrents of ardent nationalism which will not be satisfied with a campaign for idealistic objects, but will require material advantages, and the Japanese Government will be compelled to listen to them. Japan will fight only for a price, which must be a big one."

It cannot be denied that such insinuations have been widely spread among the Russians. There exists, consequently, a double danger that Japanese action, distinct from joint Allied action, will be resisted by the Russian masses egged on by German agents, while genuine and informed Russian patriots may abstain from lending the Japanese any help, thus leaving a clear field for the Germans to "save" Russia.

Wise Tokio Policy

The wise policy of the Tokio Cabinet appears to have steered clear of all dangerous contingencies, and their action in securing Chinese co-operation is a new pledge not only of their own moderation, but one which establishes the close association of their ideal with that of their Allies. There is now every reason to hope that the ruling circles of Japan have fully grasped the great truth that Japan's real interest lies in her common action on the same principles with the other Allies.

Essential Conditions

As to the conditions in which the Allied intervention would satisfy Russian national sentiment, one may find an indication of them in an article in the Probleme Russe, an organ of Russian patriotic pro-Allies in Paris. They are, in substance:

1.—Maintenance, guaranteed by all the Allies, of the integrity and unity of Russia.

2.—Establishment in Russian provinces occupied by the Allies of national Russian administration.

3.—Counter-action against German invasion as well as against German agents and betrayers of Russia.

4.—Solemn declaration by all the Allies to conclude peace only when Russian territory is evacuated by the enemy and a united Russia reconstituted.

Agreement with almost all these wishes is already contained in the speeches of President Wilson and the leading statesmen of the other Allies.

Work Of The American Red Cross

The war council of the American Red Cross gives a second detailed account of its stewardship in a pamphlet just issued from headquarters in Washington. The exhibit, packed in tables and terse statements in 127 pages, is an amazing record of comprehensive achievement and equally eloquent as a presentation of the countless ramifications of the great war into the lives of the people. It is, indeed, a "war of the nations" which is here reflected. The American Red Cross, the report says, is "the army's emergency depot." Plainly it is also in a very real sense the emergency depot of a large part of Europe and not a little of Asia that are struggling against a ruthless common enemy.

"The Work of the American Red Cross," as the book is entitled, is reviewed under 101 separate items of expenditure, each worthy of special consideration as related to highly important war service. It would be impossible even to enumerate them in a brief notice, but something of their scope may be gathered from a glance at a few of the largest into which the receipts, of $106,153,143.59 to March 1 last, were divided. The largest item is of $4,263,385 for the "revitalment service" of the army in France—"service that follows and cares for the American soldier as he advances against the enemy." Other items of the French total of $30,986,103 are: Hospital supplies, $3,119,000; surgical dressing service, $1,963,925; canteens, $1,671,739; equipping, maintaining and contributing to various hospitals, $1,548,687.

The chief aim of the American Red Cross is to guard the welfare of the American soldiers and sailors, but of the greatest importance also is its service in strengthening and maintaining the morale of the Allied armies and the people back of them. Some of the French items are: Refugees and relief, including better housing and living conditions for 11,000 families, $2,867,836; reconstruction of villages and general relief work in devastated areas, $2,709,759; care and prevention of tuberculosis, $2,147,327; care of needy children and prevention of infant mortality, $1,149,129; relief of sick and wounded French soldiers and their families, $1,000,000. Besides the amount expended in France, there has been given for relief work: in Belgium, $2,086,131; Italy, $3,558,826; Russia, $1,243,845; Rumania, $2,676,369; Servia, $875,180; Great Britain, $1,885,751; Armenia and Syria, $3,200,000; other foreign countries, $1,376,360. It is especially interesting to know that the relief work in Russia has not lapsed; that the Red Cross commission are still there, "with every intention of staying there to be of such service as they can." In response to two cablegrams from Consul-General Summers at Moscow, the first dated as recently as February 5 last, $20,000 has been sent for the suffering families of officers, soldiers and workmen.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council, who returned to America Thursday from an inspection tour in Europe, supplements the official summary with a most reassuring personal report of the efficiency of the Red Cross organisation in all three of its main activities—in care of the fighting men, in strengthening the morale of the allied people and in relieving simple distress. That the German propaganda of cowardice and frightfulness can never make headway wherever the Red Cross is at work is his firm conviction, which none of us will find it hard to share. Mr. Davison, who had exceptional opportunities to learn the truth at first hand, with the several armies and in many cities and towns, is convinced that victory is in store for America and the allies. His conviction is based not only on present conditions, but the assurance that the people of America and the allies not only will continue their support of the fighting men in every way, but will redouble their efforts in that behalf. The American Red Cross represents the American people behind its armies and navies. Little is said about names, but two or three ought to be remembered. The president of the Red Cross is the president of the United States, the chairman of its control committee is a former president of the United States, Mr. Taft, and the treasurer of the war fund is the United States secretary of the treasury.

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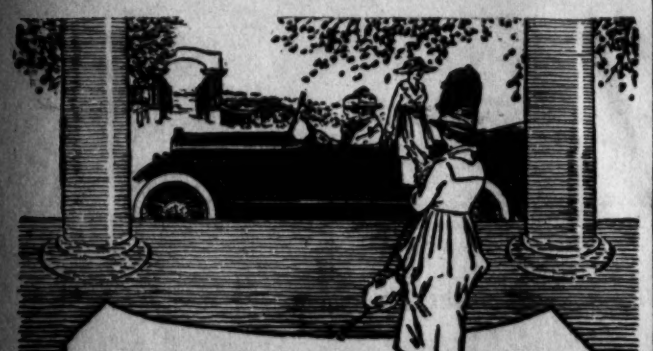

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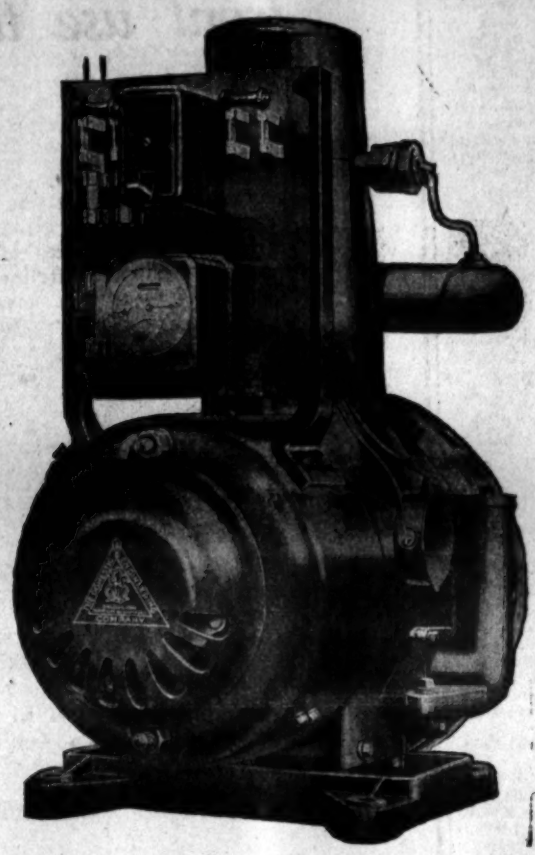

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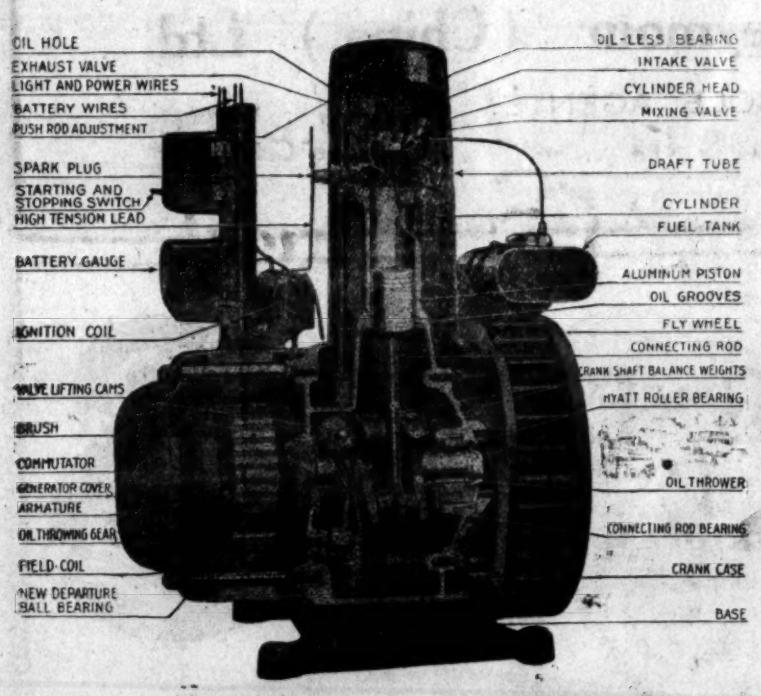

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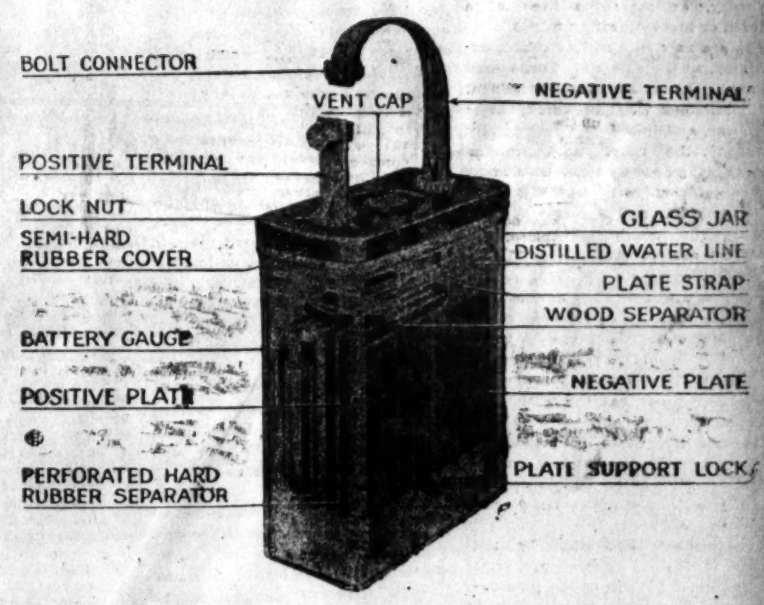

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The Case For War Against Turkey

The Loss In Missionary Investment And The Gain Through Turkish Defeat

By Vahan Cardashian

The reported spoliation by the Turkish troops of the American Consulate and hospital at Tabriz has once more brought before the American people the question of the expediency or necessity of a declaration of war by America on Turkey. The question is one of most vital interest to America, to the Entente, and to the winning of the war. The domination of Turkey—now commonly known as the German project of a route from Berlin to Bagdad or the Persian Gulf—was the chief aim of Germany in starting the war. Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum makes this point clear beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction. A question of so great importance as this must, therefore, be examined dispassionately and more exhaustively than we have yet done.

What, then, are the principal and necessary interests and considerations that we must examine in order to arrive at an intelligent conclusion in the premises?

These are, first, the American missionary interests in Turkey; second, the future relationship of Mohammedanism to Christianity; third, the probability that Turkey may make a separate peace with her enemies, and, fourth, the consideration of the interests of America and the Entente with reference to the winning of the war.

Since the American missionary activity in Turkey during the last eight-six years has been the principal element of American interest in Turkey, we naturally turn first to the missionary for advice in matters pertaining to Turkey. At this juncture the influence and counsel of the American missionary has been, obviously looking at things parochially and with much sentimentality, exerted in favor of our continuing the present anomalous status of technical non-belligerency on the alleged grounds that a declaration of war by America on Turkey would cause the spoliation or seizure by the Turks of the American missionary property in Turkey, endanger the lives of a dozen or more American missionaries who are now within the Sultan's dominion, antagonise the Turks and hamper the missionary educational and religious work in Turkey after the war, and impede, or even totally suspend, the relief work now so nobly being done by a few heroic and self-sacrificing missionaries among the Christians and Moslems of Turkey.

These are, it must be conceded, excellent reasons in support of the negative attitude the missionaries advocate that this nation continue to maintain toward Turkey, and, to be sure, they would have had a determining and conclusive influence on our own attitude had the missionary interest been the only or the most important interest to be considered in connection with the case under discussion. It is neither. But it is worth while to examine their relative merits.

The probable spoliation by the Turks of the missionary property: The value of the American missionary property in Turkey is less than one-half of the daily cost of the war to the United States. If a declaration of war on Turkey, backed, as it must be, by adequate action, would offer the reasonable hope of shortening the duration of the war by one week or one month, then the consideration of the temporary misuse by the Turks of the property may be rightly ignored. The plain fact is that Turkey has an area vaster than Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria combined, and that the Turkish part of the German bloc is the weakest, and, therefore, the most vulnerable part of the Germanic line of defense. If we detach Turkey from the German link, we not only isolate the Central Powers, but we also remove from the German grasp the most precious gain that Germany has achieved in the war.

No prudent person can predict as to what treatment the Turks would be likely to accord the few Americans who are now in Turkey, in the event of our declaring war on Turkey. It is reasonable, however, to believe that the Turks will not dare to maltreat them, without definitely convincing themselves that the American declaration of war will not break or seriously impair their defensive or offensive power. It is the consensus of competent opinion that the failure of the Dardanelles expedition encouraged the Turks to carry out their long-cherished desire of the murder of the Armenian nation. The important lesson to us, therefore, is that a declaration of war on Turkey would be more than useless—it would, indeed, be dangerous to all the interests involved—if we are not prepared to strike a telling blow even on the day that the President asks the Congress to make such a declaration of war.

It is about time for us to recognise the solemn fact that the Turk cannot be converted, cannot be civilised, cannot be reformed by conciliatory methods or persuasion, so long as he possesses the free will and the power to choose—so long as he remains the ruler of a considerable State.

Though the probable suspension of the relief work now being done by the missionaries in Turkey is unfortunate, the exigencies of the larger interests of America and the Entente must engage our prior consideration.

One of the three principal beneficent results of the war shall be that Mohammedanism be brought into closer contact with Christianity. But, so long as the Turks remain in Europe, or so long as the Mediterranean or beyond the limits of the extreme corner of Northwestern Anatolia, so long shall the outstanding question of the ultimate disposition of the Turkish State continue to disturb international relations; so long shall Islam, under the leadership of the Turk, remain at daggers drawn in its separate life and in its attitude of forbidding aloofness, and thus keep intact the barrier of intolerance, distrust, and antagonism which has so long kept apart the adherents of the two largest monotheistic religons, to the consequent detriment of both, and therefore of civilisation at large.

That Turkey is likely to make a separate peace is most difficult to believe. Great Britain and France officially declared their intention to hold personally responsible those members of the Turk Ministry who are known to be guilty in the Armenian atrocities. Some time ago the British Prime Minister solemnly advocated the separation of Armenia, Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine from the Turkish rule. President Wilson demanded the completest autonomy for these national entities. Now it is extremely unlikely that Talaat and Enver and their colleagues should voluntarily deliver themselves to the hangman, or part with more than two-thirds of Turkey. We cannot, without stultifying ourselves, abate one jot from our claim against Turkey, which is the irreducible minimum. Indeed, if I had the authority to speak for the Armenian on the day of final reckoning, I would decline to be a party to any adjustment of the Armenian of Turkey and those of Russia, since they now constitute an inseparable entity—that would make it necessary for the proposed Armenian State to have the slightest direct or indirect connection either with the Turk, who attempted to murder the Armenian nation, or with the Russian, who betrayed the Armenian into the hands of the Turk.

The most important and the leading reason why we should declare war on Turkey is that the interests of America and of the Entente demand it. Today we are confronted with two grave problems—the defection of Russia and the growing Islamic peril. Our cause will be endangered if we do not at once move to meet them. The logical key to the solution of these two problems is the elimination of Turkey from the war. And we can force Turkey out of the war, without interfering with the western front. The Turkish Mediterranean coast is more than 800 miles long. It is not adequately defended and cannot be adequately defended even if it were possible for the Turks to concentrate here all their available forces. The Turk armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia are supplied by a rail which is forty-five miles from the coast and extends to it. And the Island of Cyprus belongs to Great Britain and is about fifty miles off the Turkish coast.

The elimination of Turkey from the war destroys the Islamic peril. It gives us the control of the Black Sea, disarms Bulgaria, and brings us in close contact with the Southern Russia, Rumania, and the South Slavs by land and sea. It removes all the danger to the colonial possessions of the Allies, and releases 1,000,000 allied troops for service elsewhere. It encircles the Teutonic allies within a close ring.

'Not A Single Cent'

Shaw's Advice To America About Ireland's Slums

By George Bernard Shaw
(*From the London Star*)

Judge Henry Neil has visited my native town of Dublin. He is very properly ashamed of the condition of the children there; and he asks me to second his appeal to America to send I forget how many thousand pairs of shoes and stockings to clothe them.

My advice to America is not to send a single cent to Ireland ever again, for shoes or anything else.

Ireland is perfectly well able to feed and clothe her children if she chooses. It is a mistake to suppose that she is poor; she is only an incorrigible beggar, which is not the same thing. She persuades you that except for a corner of Ulster, where a handful of bigoted enemies of hers build ships and make linen, she is penniless. Do not believe her.

Ireland A Bad Mother

The trade of the Irish Catholic South in butter, cattle, and agriculture generally represent far more money than the shipyards and mills of Belfast. Co-operation can develop this agricultural industry by leaps and bounds; it has already done so. Ireland can afford a pair of good boots and a couple of changes of warm woollen stockings every week for every one of her children; and if she is a bad mother and prefers to leave the children bare-footed and hungry whilst she is enjoying herself at hunt meetings, regattas, horseshows and the routine of sport and fashion generally, I do not see why Ameria should encourage her.

It is true that America does the same thing, and worse: I am not forgetting the poor little slaves in the cotton mills of Carolina, on whose behalf I am prepared to solicit, not shoes and socks, but fire from heaven (serve America right if the Germans supply it!); but the moral is that if America wants to rescue children from poverty and slavery she had better look at home, and not supply another superfluous demonstration of the fact that the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth.

I do not want to see children fed and clothed by the hand of Charity. Let them be fed by the hand of Justice.

The Nation's Necessity

When an Irish gentleman with thirty pairs of trousers complains that he has not yet ordered his thirty-first, I would have Justice (quoting Shakespeare, as a cultured Justice naturally would) say "Nor shalt not, till necessity be served." People cannot be got to see that the necessity is the nation's necessity; they think it is only the child's necessity, and that its parents should look after it, the said parents having been starved in their youth out of all possibility of looking after themselves effectively, much less their children.

Baby-killing is an international crime.

The English kill their babies fifteen times as fast as the war kills men. The Germans are worse. The Italians worse again. The Russians perhaps worst of all. I don't know exactly where America comes in, but Judge Neil has let out the fact that he found America's kindness to children worse than her neglect. He makes no complaint of that kind against Dublin. There you see the straight thing—the rags and the bare feet.

The Judge says that it is the bare feet that get at an American; but I am a Dublin man and think nothing of bare feet; if you give a country girl in Ireland a pair of good boots she will carry them in her hand for miles to the fair or the market town, and then put them on to make a fine show with. What got at me when I walked about the slums of Dublin lately were the young women with the waxen faces, the scarlet patches on the cheeks, the pink lips, the shuffling, weary, almost ataxic step, representing Dublin's appalling burden of consumption. They are not the product of bare feet, but of wet feet in broken boots, of insanitary poverty generally.

Easter Week, 1916

When the police were driven from the streets by the week-long struggle for an Irish republic in Easter, 1916, these people came out and began to pillage the shops as naturally as their neighbors a mile or so away pick up cockles on Sandymount strand. Civilisation is nothing to them: they have never been civilised. Property is nothing to them: they have never had any. The priest came and drove them away as if they were flies; but the moment he passed on they came back like flies. Civilisation means "Respect my life and property and I will respect yours." Slumdom means "Disregard my life and property and I will disregard yours."

Giving money is no use.

It is like people at a railway accident offering surgical instruments and splints and bandages to one another, when there is nobody who knows how to use them. If you give shoes to a hungry child, it will eat them (through the medium of the pawnbroker) and be just as hungry next week. And the person who gives the money or the shoes, instead of feeling like a scoundred because the children were in misery, feels saintly because he has played the generous sailor of melodrama.

The Irish Pose

Until we all acquire a sense of social honor and responsibility as strong as our present private family sense (and even that is not very strong in many of us), the children will shock that social conscience in Judge Neil.

I do not object to his showing up Ireland, which poses as warm-hearted, affectionate, impulsively generous, chivalrous, and all the rest of it. I am fed up (unlike the children) with these professions. If the United States, instead of asking its immigrants silly questions as to whether they are anarchists and the like, so as to make sure that all her foreign anarchists shall also be liars, were to refer to the statistics of infant mortality in the country or city from which the immigrant came, and send him back contemptuously if the rate were anything like so infamously high as it is in the slums of Dublin, such a step would do more to call the attention of Irishmen to the disgrace of their annual Slaughter of the Innocents than all the shoes that ever were pawned.

Charity is only a poisoned dressing on a malignant sore.

If we are callous enough and silly enough to let that easily preventible sore occur, the only remedy is the knife; and if it is too long delayed, the knife may take a triangular shape and slide in a Procrustean bed.

Starved children always revenge themselves one way or another.

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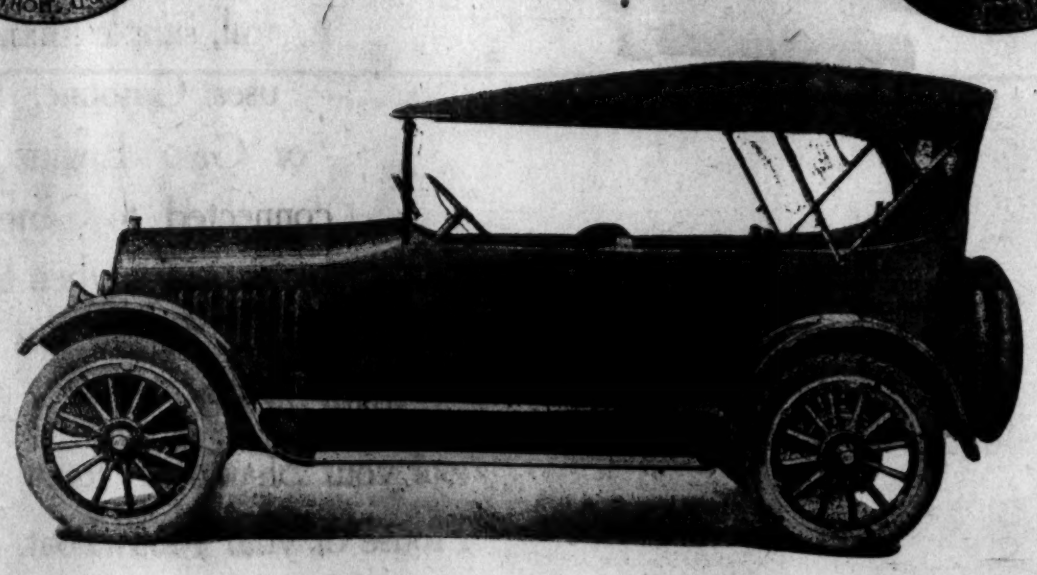

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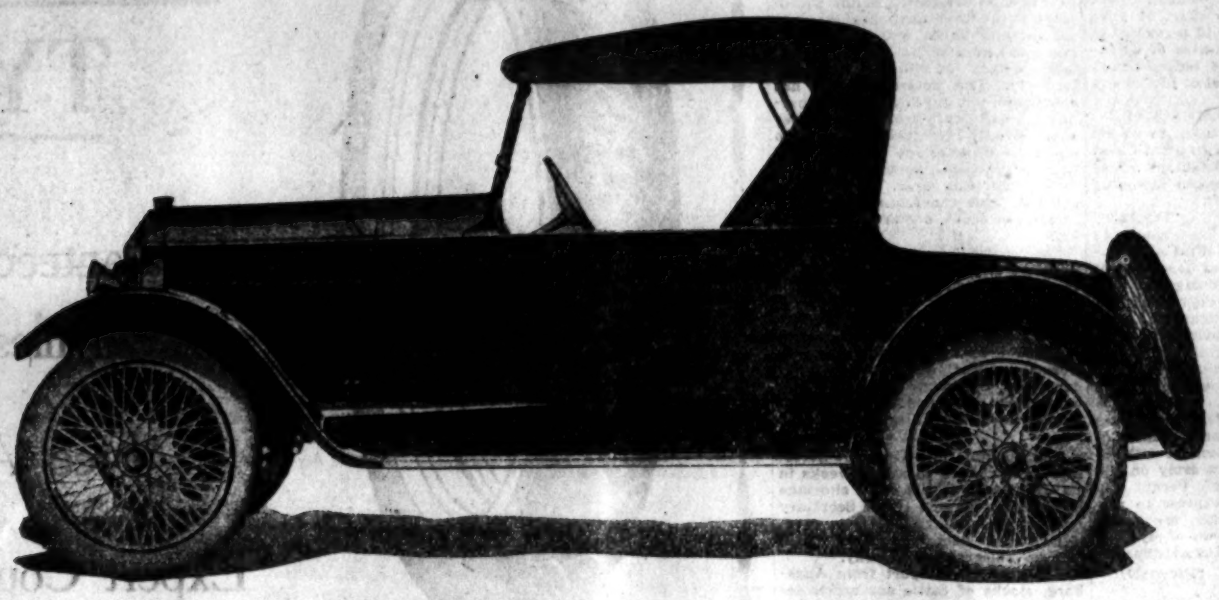

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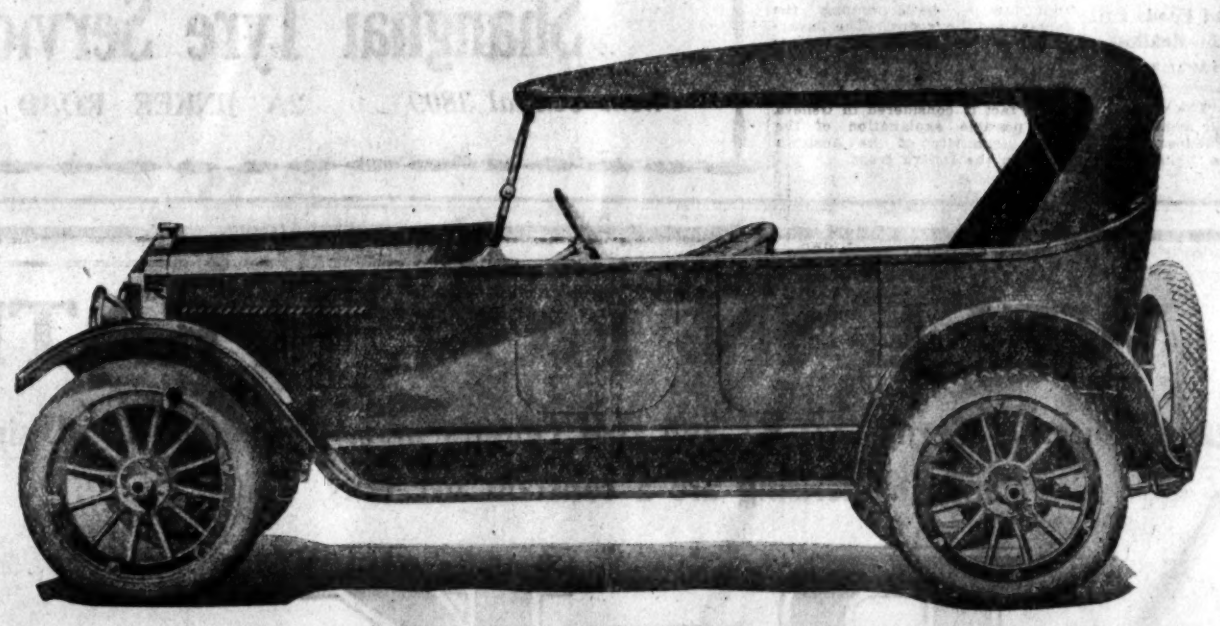

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WILSON REAFFIRMS PLEDGE TO FRANCE

Message To Poincare Says That America Will Send Help In Increasing Volume

FELICITATIONS TO PERSHING

Poincare, Clemenceau, Foch, And Petain Send Greeting On Anniversary

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson has sent a message to President Poincare of France, the text of which was made public by the State Department today, in which he again pledges, on behalf of the American Government and people, the fullest co-operation and support until victory is won. The President informs the French President that the American Government will send men and materials in a steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is overcome and the "forces of freedom made overwhelming."

President Wilson's message, forwarded yesterday through the State Department, to President Poincare, making a formal pledge of support, follows:

"Mr. President: Your telegram of yesterday was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship, and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States, as well as my own, when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under General Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil.

"It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the force of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right. It is a constant satisfaction to them to know that in this great enterprise they are in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France.

"WOODROW WILSON."

The following messages addressed to General Pershing, the Commanding General of the Expeditionary forces in France, have been forwarded by him to General March, the Chief of Staff:

"The anniversary of your arrival in France furnishes a happy occasion to address my warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops which you command and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuation of their success.

"RAYMOND POINCARE."

"On the anniversary of your arrival in France to take command of the American troops I wish, my dear General, to express to you once more the greatest admiration for the powerful aid brought by your army to the cause of the Allies. With ever-increasing numbers the American troops cover themselves with glory under your orders in barring the route of the invader. The danger coming when thanks to the superb effort of your country and the valor of persons, the enemy, losing the initiative of operations will be forced to incline before the triumph of our ideal of justice and civilisation.

"CLEMENCEAU."

"A year ago you brought to us the American sword. Today we have seen it strike. It is the certain pledge of victory. By it our hearts are more closely united than ever.

"FOCH."

"My dear General: Your coming to French soil a year ago filled our country with enthusiasm and hope. Accept today the grateful homage of our soldiers for the daily-increasing aid on the battlefield brought by their American brothers in arms. The last battles, where the magnificent qualities of courage and military virtue of your troops were demonstrated in so brilliant a manner, are a sure guarantee of the future. The day is not far off when the great American army will play the decisive role to which history calls this army on the battlefields of Europe. Permit me, my dear General, to express to you on this anniversary day, my entire confidence and assure you of my feelings of affectionate comradeship.

"PETAIN."

The End Of The War

By Arthur Brisbane

The end will come only when the Kaiser and his "Clown" Prince stand side by side, with their hands in the air, yelling "Kamerad!" Until they are photographed in that position this country will push the war as though there not the slightest sign of victory, yet.

SAYS GERMANS WANT A 'STOMACH PEACE'

Artifically Prepared Foods Fail To Make Up Lack—Meatless Weeks For Bavaria

Paris, June 14.—"The Germany which is attacking our armies with such fury," writes Pertinax in the Echo de Paris, "is a hungry Germany." In the course of a striking article Pertinax says the peace, which Germany wants before everything else, is a stomach peace. He writes:

"Within four days the German people will be reduced from 200 to 100 grams of flour per head per day (or less than six ounces.) Last Autumn, according to official statements, the German Government estimated there would be a shortage of 2,000,000 tons of flour during this period, but it was hoped to make up the difference from Rumania and the Ukraine. But Rumania has supplied 46,000 tons less within the last ten months than during eight months of last year. The Ukraine, which undertook to supply 1,000,000 tons before July 1, had, down to May 12, in spite of the price having been fixed as high as 1,000 marks a ton, supplied only 30,229 tons.

"The meat ration cannot be increased to supplement the bread shortage, as the cattle, if not diminished in number have decreased in weight, and bones and skin form much the greater proportion of the total weight of the ration than formerly. The potato harvest has been good, but only sufficient to permit the daily ration of a pound per day. Efforts are being made to make up the shortage with artificially prepared foods, such as powdered milk, fruit, and eggs, which, it is claimed, give the same number of calories as bread, but are not satisfying.

"In Austria," says Pertinax, "supplies are still less abundant, and by the admission of the newspapers unequal distribution of foodstuffs is producing great bitterness and racial feeling among the various peoples who make up both empires. If the Germans suffer a military defeat," concludes Pertinax, "all these accumulated sufferings will be useful auxiliaries to the Allies."

London, June 14.—It will be necessary to introduce meatless weeks in Bavaria owing to a serious shortage of food, the Munich Home Secretary has announced, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

According to a report from Augsburg, stocks of cattle are much depleted and there is a lack of other important provisions there.

Geneva, June 14.—The Neueste Nachrichten of Munich, a copy of which has been received here, says that the Tyrol has begun to suffer from famine, both among the civilians and the troops. The Bavarians, therefore, have sent from their food reserves 3,500 tons of potatoes and 80 tons of sauerkraut to the sufferers.

This fact is considered in Geneva as a possible explanation of the virtual inactivity of the Austrian troops on the Italian front.

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'War' Amazons Appear In England

By May Beeman

This war and its demands on women will produce a race of amazons, say sociological workers of Great Britain, and say it seriously.

It is said that the census figures show that 40 percent of the strongest children and 60 percent of the healthiest babies born in 1917 were the offspring of women who work in iron; that is, Lady Barrett, M. D., is sponsor for the claim that the women who are riveters in shipyards and cannon factories, who pound steel, wield heavy hammers, make rough chains and move munitions along the floors of the factories have borne the strongest children during this war time. She has so been quoted in London papers.

The next sturdiest set of infants was born to women in the land army, and the third to those who are employed in chopping down trees in British wooded areas.

War Babies Are Better Babies

The reason put forward is not so much the unusually healthy muscular development of the mothers (although that is pointed to as responsible for the majority of the better births) as the superior food and living conditions that these working women can now afford for their children and themselves. They have moved into better, lighter homes; they get enough to eat; they wear warmer clothes and shoes; they are freed from the tyranny of drink; they are saving a little money. This last item, invested in war savings, has done a great deal to uplift the English poor.

Then, too, with the progress of the war the government has undertaken more and more to safeguard the young families of working mothers. Day and night nurseries abound throughout the United Kingdom. Wherever there is a munitions plant (and their number is legion) there also is a house equipped and presided over by unlimited workers and teachers where children and babies may stay in comfort and security for a day, a night or a month. Whole families of little ones live beneath its roof during a mother's illness or during heavy night shifts. The conviction that her children are safe while she is working is of incalculable help to the mother.

Instruction in the care and upbringing of children is given to the mothers by physicians and nurses during and after work hours; medical attention is free or provided for at nominal rates. The mothers are induced to dress sensibly and to eat wholesome food and enough of it, particularly during working hours.

Heavy Work Results In Virility

Many of the women in munitions gradually take on a masculine aspect not to be entirely explained by the working costume of trousers and tightly covered hair. Sociologists speak of this as the virility produced by heavy work—forerunner of the amazon women who are coming.

British "women policemen" show this virile development most strongly perhaps of all the women workers in England. They are towers of strength, usually big women, and they handle crowds and bullies in a masterly manner.

In a munitions factory in London not long ago a difference of opinion arose between a woman constable and her inspector, also a woman. It is the duty of the woman constable to guard the morals of her sisters about the factory and see that factory rules are enforced; the inspector guards the constable.

The ladies waxed wroth. Suddenly the constable picked up the inspector and hurled her feet first, into a muddy stream that runs through the factory grounds.

The stream was more mud than water, and almost swallowed the inspector. She was pulled out with difficulty, but left her boots sticking in the mud.

A mere male onlooker permitted himself to laugh, and the mud-covered inspector, balancing unsteadily, managed to swing about and box his ears.

By the ringlets of Amelia, and the shades of the harpsichord—what "ladies" are these?

A Changed World For The Women Of France

(Continued from Page 19)

there are 475,000 women engaged in this work alone. They were recruited from poorly paid operators from other lines of work, from the servant class, from the unattached females, and from the women whose fixed incomes were not sufficient to support them. The Government made an allotment of about 50 cents a day and 25 cents additional for each child to care for the dependents of the men in the army, provided they were not self-supporting. The majority of the women refused to take the Government's gratuity, preferring to care for themselves and at the same time assist the Government by their work. The pay was about $2 a day.

"The dressmakers, servant girls, and others who had been making about 75 or 80 cents a day gladly undertook the new work. Many a woman who never before earned any money of her own is now enjoying her first experience as a wage earner. They are reveling in their new-found economic independence. At first they spent their money very freely for women's furbelows, but the inherent thrift of the French Nation has asserted itself, and the latest report is that they are saving their money. They are putting it in savings banks, which, today, are carrying larger deposits than ever before, regardless of the fact that we have raised $20,000,000,000 to finance the war, $18,000,000,000 of which came from our people. Most of this saving has been the result of the economic management of the women.

"What is going to be the result of this entire change in her economic position, now no longer a satellite to her husband, a dependent upon him, but an industrial wage-earning unit? Will she be satisfied to drop back into her former position when the men return to civil life, prepared to take their old jobs?

"The wealthier classes will return to their homes, but their souls have been awakened, they more thoroughly understand the brotherhood of man, and it is doubtful whether they will ever return to their careless indifference as to how the other half lives. There will be less frivolity and more true charity.

"The women who have managed their husband's businesses, like the the good steward of the parable, will turn over the talent intrusted to them with the talents earned under their management, but it is doubtful whether they will ever be the same nonentities that they were before. They have demonstrated such superior business acumen that their husbands will no longer treat them as petted darlings; they will become partners and confidential advisers.

"The future of the wage-earning class is less certain. They will not willingly give up their economic independence or accept their former meager wage; however, they will meet the opposition of the trade unions which will attempt to deprive them of their profitable positions. The final result will probably be that in organized trades the women will be supplanted by the men, and in unorganised trades the women will continue at their posts. It is further probable that there will be a division of the kinds of labor allotted to each. The women will do the lighter work requiring accuracy and precision, and the men will do the work that is heavier and essentially masculine in its character.

"The industrial crisis will be alleviated by two facts. A great many of the women who are wage earners are married, and are working for patriotic motives alone. Some of these will return to their homes by preference, and there are unfortunately a large number of men who will never return to the industrial fields. More than 1,000,000 of our men have already been killed, and 1,500,000 are physically unfitted by their injuries to again undertake their former positions. The women will continue to fill their places.

"There will be a great change socially. The women have come out from the conservative environment of the home into the world of labor. They have been thrown with men and have made masculine acquaintances and have formed masculine friendships outside of their own especial set. They have tasted social liberty and independence, and it is doubtful whether ever again they will willingly allow the male members of their family to dominate their social existence. Women will demand the right to have some choice in the selection of their husbands. They will be socially, as well as economically, emancipated.

"The Frenchwoman's education will be broader, it will more nearly approach that given to our boys.

"Morally the conditions will be better than was expected. Of course, with the new freedom there will be some license. The early training of our girls will protect their morals. Most of them will pass through the chaotic upheaval unharmed. The Government has recognised the danger of the corruption of moral standards, and has passed two laws to safeguard them. First, by providing a furlough of one month, to be divided into four periods every year for every soldier, so that he may pass a week every three months with his wife. These recurrent visits to the sacred precincts of his home will have a restraining influence upon him and a salutary effect upon the morals of our people.

"Secondly, by providing for the legitimisation of war babies. Incidentally, let me remark that in France there is no stigma attached to a child born out of wedlock. Our people believe that it is not the baby's fault, and that it should not be blamed for the indiscretions of its parents. After a child is born the father can go before the court and acknowledge it, then its illegitimacy will not hamper it in any way, except by certain laws of inheritance, and these have been removed, by the new law, in the case of soldiers' children. I think it is safe to say that there will be less increase of immorality as the result of the war than has ever followed in the wake of any previous war. Furthermore, that it will not permanently affect the moral standards of France. She is big enough and broad enough and noble enough to overlook the mistakes of her few erring daughters, and only remember the noble work they have done for their native land.

"Now, as to the political changes that will result from the war. Of course, the laws will be changed to suit the new condition of the woman of France. Her new economic position and standards demand it. Restrictions will be removed from women. They deserve and will receive more political freedom. The men of France are grateful to her daughters, and will willingly give them anything they desire, or that is for their best interests, but woman suffrage will not come in France in the immediate future, because the women do not want it. There is no demand for the vote by the Frenchwomen.

"The women will be a power in French political life, but they will prefer to exercise it through their husbands and in their social life, rather than through the coarse medium of the ballot box. The salon will be woman's polling place. Nothing will be too good for our industrial heroes and angels of mercy. If they demand political equality, they can have it for the asking, but my opinion is that the women of France as a mass will shrink from taking any active part in politics."

Blame The Tailor

Mrs. Day, a young matron, was seated one Spring morning on the piazza of her pretty suburban cottage, busily engaged in piying her needle. A coat of her husband's was in her lap. Looking up from her work, her husband appeared in the doorway, the young woman exclaimed, somewhat fretfully:

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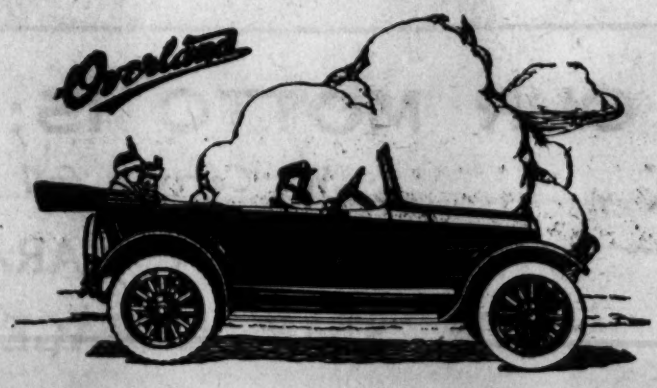

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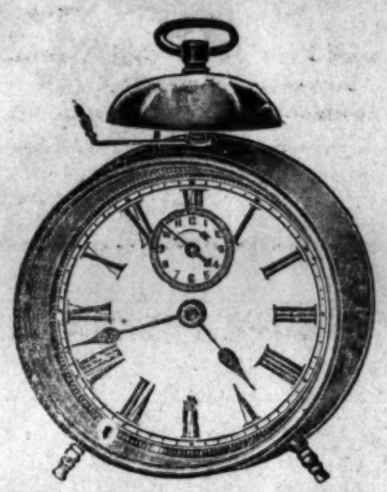

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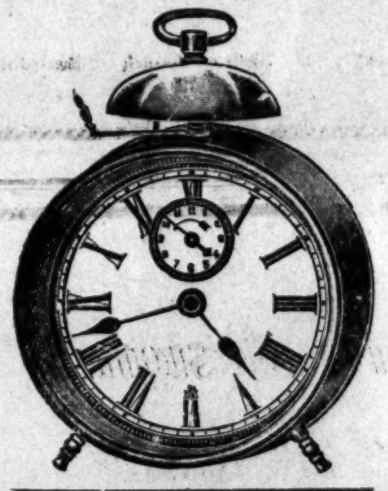

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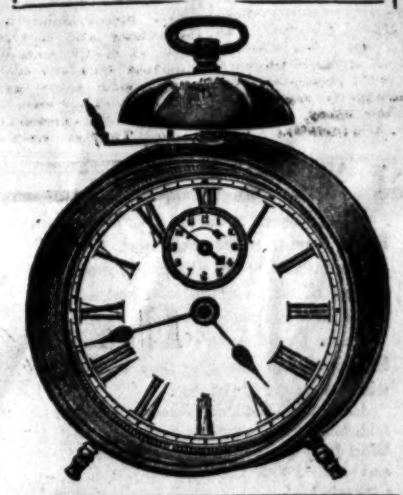

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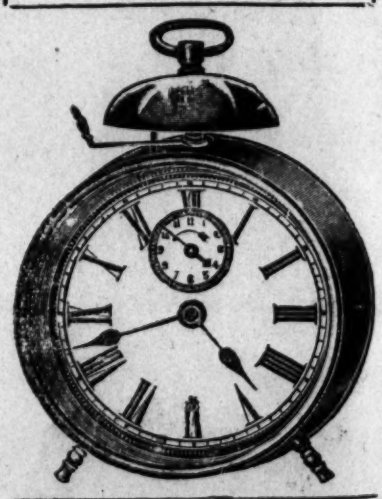

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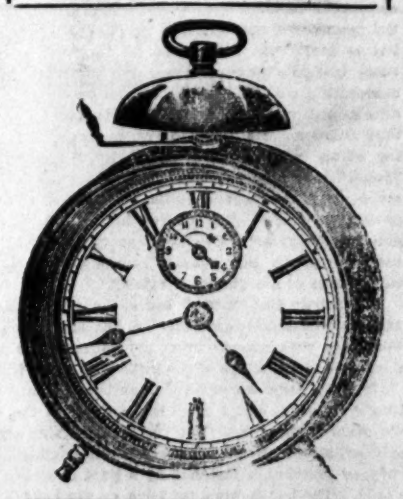

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By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

THIS is a season of "flappy" hats.

For the Spring stiff straws and pugnacious wings. They suggest antagonism to the battling elements and successful resistance to them. But for the approach of soft Summer the "flappy" hat is preferable. Its broad brim protects the face beneath from the sun's scorching rays. The droop of the brim affords still greater protection from the fiery invader. Naturally heavy, unyielding straw will not lend itself to the "flappy" hat. It must be of soft, flexible straw or of the sheer stuffs of which gowns are made. The maline hat is a graceful "flapper." Organdie, so much used for gowns this season, makes exquisite hats of the "flapper" variety.

Ordinarily the "flappy" hat has a very broad brim. But there are notable exceptions. A hat may be of soft Neapolitan straw with a small brim, yet because it is crushable and adaptable to the shape of the head that wears it, it is "flappy."

On this page we see reproductions of hats of three distinctly different styles of "flappiness." In the upper corner we observe the small "flapper," a tiny, high crowned hat of soft, adaptable straw. The brim is negligible. A wreath of stripped feathers is fastened by a knot of ribbon of the same shade. The hat is worn far back on the head, after the manner of a poke.

Across the page is a wide-brimmed hat that is of capricious aspect. As I supervised its fashioning I thought of a sun bonnet that had changed its mind and concluded to become a hat. The wire framework extends nearly a foot from the face in front and at the sides. The frame is bent to the semblance of a drooping flower. The hat, which is of a shape nearly crownless, is topped by a huge tuft of stripped feathers. It is one of the most fascinatingly fantastic hats of the class designated as "lace chapeaux" that have been designed this season.

Of wholly different type, yet undeniably of the "flapper" order, is the remaining one of the trio. It is made upon the plot of a wide-brimmed sailor, but is shorter at the front and back than at the sides. The sides slope gently toward the shoulders. The medium sized crown is surrounded by a heavy velvet band, upon which are appliqued satin flowers.

Charming as are the "flappy" hats, they require a distinctive type of wearer. As a rule, the short woman does not look well in them. Her choice should be made of a hat with an upturning brim. It adds to the appearance of height. The slender figure has a better complement in a drooping hat than one with a rolling brim.

I recall as I write a girl who seemed born to wear a droopy hat, or the droopy hat was made for her. She was tall and slender and fair haired. She wore her hair in soft masses about her face and in a golden coil low on her neck. She was addicted to gowns of filmy black, and wore them always as long as the mode would permit. I think I never saw her when she was not wearing a broad-brimmed "flappy" hat of black. The hat was velvet in Winter and the softest straw or net in Summer. Its crown was encircled by softly curling feathers. I called her the study in gold and black. She had obeyed the philosopher's command: Know thyself. She knew her type and how it should be gowned and hatted.

Which is the beginning and the end of the wisdom of dress.

The stiff straw with the pugnacious wings to which I have referred has been relegated to a corner of the hat shelf, there to await railway journeys or stormy days and some between seasons and early Autumn wear.

Summer is the frivolous season. If there be place for frivolity in the heart or on earth during this reign of bloodlust, that frivolity is expressed by feathers and flowers, and by hats of texture as ephemeral as the lives of butterflies and that perch as lightly atop the tresses of the lovely wearer.

Flowers are being utilized differently this Summer than in former years. Still utilized for decoration, the manner of their massing is changed. It was the accepted thing to trim hats with garlands. The crown was encircled by them. Now the top of the crown, or the entire crown, is made of them.

A woman of wealth who is doing her share in the campaign of patriotic economy ordered a wide-brimmed hat with an entire flower crown, to wear with lingerie gowns. "But I shall want to be able to wear it also with a cloth gown, or even a tailored suit, in an emergency," she said. The solution of her problem was a wide-brimmed sailor. The brim was made of maline, with an edge of coarse, firm straw. Both were black.

The crown was made of small roses in blue, yellow, red and pink, interspersed with green foliage. This hat can be worn with a white frock, a yellow, a blue or pink or green one. It is as adaptable as a rainbow. It is a good topping for a black afternoon good gown of filmy black stuff, and will suffice to surmount a blue tailor suit. For at this time of flowers everywhere a floral touch is not forbidden with what is otherwise a tailored costume.

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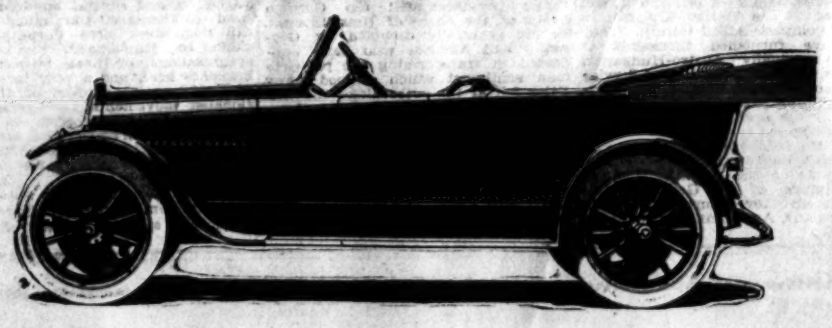

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Slavs As Our Allies

Suggestion That Men Of Small Slavic Nations Be Organised Into Armies To Fight Germany

(New York Times)

In all probably the war will be decided by the battles that are being fought in France this Summer. But even when the divide has been passed, it takes a long time to bring about a complete decision in a war of this kind; and granted that the check of the German offensive this Summer will put an end to the German hope of victory, granted that the growing pressure of American armies will eventually force the Germans back, the ultimate victory will be won more quickly or less quickly according to the efforts put out in all theaters of war to supplement the military operations in France.

Americans who have long studied the nationalistic problems of Eastern and Southeastern Europe believe that a great opportunity is opened for political action which will not only hasten the ultimate defeat of the Central Powers, but will bring about relations after the war which will act as a guarantee of world peace and as a permanent preventive of the realisation of the German scheme of a Central European Empire stretching through to the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, and Afghanistan. The western side of the old Russian Empire, the greater part of the present territory of Austria-Hungary, and the bulk of the Balkan Peninsula are occupied by nations, mostly of Slavic race, some of which were bitterly hostile to the Germans and Austrians for many years before this war and others of which have been made enemies to the Central Powers by their actions in the last year or so. To utilise at once the aspirations for freedom of these nations and their hostility to the Central Powers will, in the opinion of these students, not only result in the liberation of small nations from foreign domination for which the war is being fought, but will erect a barrier against further expansion of the Germans and Magyars to the east and south.

The nations of principal concern in this plan are, going from north to south, the Lithuanians and Letts, the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Rumanians, and the Jugo-slavs. The territories inhabited by these peoples form a continuous line from the Baltic to the Adriatic, cutting off the Germans and Magyars from the Black Sea and from their Allies, the Bulgars, and the Turks. The accompanying map, prepared by Professor Herbert A. Miller of Oberlin, shows the distribution of the races in Central and Southeastern Europe; and the darkened districts inhabited by the Slav and other anti-German nationalities are clearly outlined as a great bulwark in the way of German conquest.

The Language Map

The map is based on the consideration of language chiefly, and so the German region, for instance, extends across the border of Switzerland. The territories actually inhabited by the peoples dominant in the nations of the German alliance—that is, the Germans of the empire, the Germans and Magyars in Austria, the Bulgars, and the Turks—are left in white, with the delimitations between these nationalities indicated sufficiently by the national boundaries. It will be observed that the greater part of the territory of Austria-Hungary is inhabited by races bitterly hostile to the Germans, Austrians and Magyars; and these races number altogether some three-fifths of the total population of the Dual Monarchy.

Generally speaking, the language map is a correct indication of the extent of the nationalities. There are slight exceptions, but very slight; so that this map, based on the distribution of languages, presents a roughly accurate picture of the distribution of races. However, in many parts of Central and Eastern Europe there is a great mixture of races. It has been impossible to represent this on a map of this scale, or to indicate the enclaves—small areas inhabited by one race within a large territory occupied by another—except in the case of fairly large districts, such as the southeastern corner of Hungary, where there is a considerable Hungarian and a considerable German population entirely surrounded by Rumanians.

The principal exceptions which could not be noted on the map are these:

In East Prussia, the extreme northeastern corner of the German Empire, there is a considerable Lithuanian population.

Along the Baltic Sea near Danzig and on the eastern frontier of Germany Poles predominate, but there is a considerable admixture of Germans.

In Southeastern Poland there is a mixture of Poles and Ukrainians; further north a mixture of Poles and Lithuanians.

In Southern Hungary, opposite the northern frontier of Servia, there is a very great mixture of races. Generally speaking, the Jugoslavs predominate in the western part of this territory and the Rumanians in the eastern.

In Macedonia the population is predominantly Slavic, with varying affinities toward Serbs and Bulgars, but there is a considerable percentage of Greeks and Albanians. The section numbered 7 on the language map is inhabited in the western section in the main by Albanians, while the eastern part represents the mixed population of Macedonia.

There is a considerable Turkish population in Bulgaria, and along the western coast of the Black Sea (Bulgaria and the Dobrudja) the population is for the most part Greek or Turkish.

There are numerous German settlements among the Czechs and Jugoslavs, numerous Magyar settlements among the Slovaks—the eastern part of the Czecho-Slovak nation; and, conversely, there are many settlements of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugoslavs among the Germans and Magyars as indicated on this map.

The problem of these "minority nationities" is a very serious one—how serious may be understood from the classic instance of the minority nationality, which is found further west—Ulster.

But it is not an insoluble problem. Lately the Jugoslavs and Italians, who had conflicting claims on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, have come to an agreement which promises to accord full autonomy to the people of each nation who may have to be included within the boundaries of the other, and both the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugoslavs have promised to give full minority rights even to the Germans who may be included within their national boundaries if the Allies win complete victory.

Poles Are Strongly Anti-German

Now look at the map as elucidated above. On the shores of the Baltic, south of the Finns and the Esths, who want independence but are temporarily under German rule, and who are not concerned in the present political-strategic conception, are the Lithuanians and Letts. These kindred peoples occupy the shores of the Gulf of Riga and the hinterland east of East Prussia. Altogether they number perhaps 6,000,000. They want complete independence—whether as separate Lettish and Lithuanian States or a union of the two peoples is yet to be seen; but complete independence of Russia, of Germany, of Poland, and everybody else. The Allies have not expressed themselves regarding them, but they hope for recognition of their national aspirations.

South of these is Poland. The Polish people in Europe numbers some 20,000,000, and before the war was cut up between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. There has been and still is a whole world of intrigue among them by various influences among the Central Powers, but Polish sentiment has been growing more and more anti-German, and the Polish National Committee in London, Paris, and New York has been raising Polish troops to fight in France on the side of the Allies. Some 15,000 Poles from America and Canada and 2,000 from Argentina lately sailed from American ports for this purpose.

President Wilson has long been outspoken in his demand for Polish unity and independence, and the conference of the Premiers of England, France, and Italy a few days ago declared that one of the conditions of a just and lasting peace was the creation of a united and independent Poland with free access to the sea. This access, presumably, is at Danzig, in West Prussia, which is the center of a district settled chiefly by Poles.

To the south and east of Polish territory is the Ukraine. There are some 35,000,000 of Ukrainians, of whom 4,000,000—generally known as Ruthenians, but of the same race, culture and aspirations as their kinsmen to the east—are in the eastern part of the Austrian province of Galicia and several hundred thousand in northeastern Hungary. The rest occupy what used to be southwest Russia.

The Ukrainians, in their war against the Bolsheviki last winter, allied themselves with Germany and Austria. But as soon as the German army had expelled the Bolsheviki the Ukrainians became dissatisfied with the German military occupation, which was allowing them no independence at all; and this resulted in the Germans overthrowing the government and setting up a puppet of their own, one General Skoropadski, as ruler of the country. Feeling in the Ukraine is now strongly anti-German; and this hostility is particularly vigorous among the Ruthenians under Austrian and Hungarian rule. Resentment here is so vigorous that the Ruthenians would be very likely to join in any rising of other Austrian nationalities that might occur, provided a victory of the Allies on the western front made it possible.

Czecho-Slovaks Are Hostile

West of the Ukrainians and southwest of the Poles lie the Czecho-Slovaks, occupying Bohemia, Morvia, Austrian Silesia, and the northern part of Hungary. This nation of 10,000,000 people has been the most bitter, persistent, and successful enemy of the Germans and Austrians among the small nationalities. Its representatives have again and again declared that they will accept nothing but absolute independence and complete union of their nation, now divided between Austria and Hungary. Hundreds of thousands of their soldiers, many of them troops of the Austrian army who had gone over by regiments to the other side, fought for Russia during three years; and the survivors of this army, numbering more than 50,000 are even now in transport to the western front, though lately hampered by the Bolsheviki. In France there is forming another army composed of Czechs and Slovaks still technically Austro-Hungarian subjects, and recruited largely from the United States.

The Czecho-Slovak National Council, with headquarters in Paris, to which the revolutionaries at home look as the center of their movement, has been officially recognised by England, France and Italy, and while recognition by the United States has not been formally given as yet, Secretary Lansing has declared that "the nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks for freedom have the earnest sympathy of this Government." The Czechs of Bohemia form a solid block thrust between the German Empire and Austria, and their hatred of both nations is ineradicable. It was long continued experience of Austria's broken promises which led the nationalist sentiment to crystallise in a demand for an independent republic.

Moreover, the Czecho-Slovaks have in the last few months been working in alliance with the Poles and the Jugoslavs against the German-Austrians and Magyars, and this nation, which has no sea coast of its own and which can count on access to the sea only through the territory of friendly Slav nations, has been and is likely to continue to be foremost in the movement for co-operation of the Slavs and other minor nationalities against the German danger.

Further east—south of the Ukrainians—lie the Rumanians. These are not confined to the kingdom of Rumania—there are nearly 3,000,000 of them in Transylvania, the southeastern part of Hungary, where they inclose a comparatively small region populated by Germans and Magyars, and there are more in Bessarabia, which was part of the old Russian Empire but has been handed over to Rumania by the Central Powers in compensation for the kingdom's losses in the war—a transfer of territory, by the way, which was in accord with the desires of the great majority of the population. The kingdom of Rumania suffered heavily in the war, due to the double defection of Russia—the treachery of Boris Sturmer, the Tsar's Germanophile Premier, which led Rumania into the war without adequate support in 1916, and the collapse of the Russian armies under the Bolsheviki. But the Rumanians still hate the Germans, the Austrians, and the Hungarians; the Rumanians of Transylvania are still working for freedom, and the reliability of Rumania as a section of the anti-German barricade can hardly be doubted.

West of the Rumanians are the Jugoslavs. These include the Serbs of the kingdoms of Servia and Montenegro, the Austro-Hungarian territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, portions of southern Hungary, and Dalmatia; the Croats of Croatia and Slavonia, and the Slovenes of parts of Carinthia, Syria, Carniola, Istria, and Gradiska. Altogether they number 12,000,000 or 14,000,000, and within the last year the demand for complete national union—for the three are so little different as to constitute one people—has taken possession of all branches of the race. This union would be in the form of a Constitutional Monarchy under Alexander, Prince Regent of Servia, who is a son of King Peter of Servia and grandson of King Nicholas of Montenegro.

Barrier Between Magyar And Bulgar

Jugoslavs and Rumanians cut the German corridor to the east; they interpose a solid barrier between Magyar and Bulgar, which Bulgarian and Magyar schemes of annexation are now trying to cut. On the west the Jugoslavs cut off the Germans and Magyars from the Adriatic, which is one of the principal causes of German agitation against them, and in the upper corner of the Adriatic they are contiguous with the unredeemed Italians of Italians of Istria, who will be added to the Italian Kingdom in case of complete Allied victory. They too, have furnished thousands of troops, nominally Austro-Hungarian subjects, to swell the armies of Servia; they, like the Czechs, have seen thousands of their fellows-countrymen executed by the Austro-Hunagrian military authorities.

Here are 100,000,000 people, running from Riga on the Baltic to Trieste and Fiume on the Adriatic, who are the enemies of the Germans. Between them they competely encircle the Germans, Austrians, and Magyars on the east and southeast; they cut the roads from Berlin and Hamburg to Odessa, to Constantinople, to Salonia. Indeed, the Czecho-Slovak and Jugoslav territories run rather closely together between Vienna and Budapest, and the intervening German and Magyar districts are interspersed with many Slav colonies, so that the connection between Vienna and Budapest is almost cut. But there is no almost about the crescent of Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, Ukrainians, Rumanians, and Jugoslavs. It stands solidly in the way of Germany's dream of eastern empire.

To be sure, most of these territories are occupied today by German armies. Lithuania was partly occupied in the campaign of 1915; the rest, with the Baltic provinces, fell into German hands at the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Poland is wholly occupied by Germany and Austria, who have succeeded in transforming the pro-German sentiment which a good many Poles felt at the outbreak of the war into hatred. Rumania has been crushed and the Rumanians of Transylvania are still unredeemed. The Jugoslav provinces of Austria, like the Czecho-Slovaks, are held under oppressive Austrian and Magyar rule, and Servia has been overrun. The Ukrainians have seen German officers overthrow the Government which showed signs of being pro-Ukrainian first and pro-German second, and through Ukrainian territory the German armies have reached the Black Sea. Polish legions organised under German supervision have been disarmed and interned because they showed tendencies to turn their arms against the Germans occupying Poland. So the first essential condition to the liberation of these peoples is victory over the German armies in France.

Many In This Country

For, besides the hundred millions of these peoples who form the crescent around the German-Magyar bloc, there are nearly 10,000,000 of them in this country. There are in America today nearly 4,000,000 Poles, more than 1,000,000 Czechs, more than 1,000,000 Slovaks nearly 2,000,000 Jugoslavs, and several hundred thousand Lithuanians, Ukrainians, (who call themselves here Carpatho-Russians,) and Rumanians. The national organisations of these peoples have branches here, and a very large part of the financial support of the nationalist movements has come from contributors in America—in very many cases workmen who set aside an astoundingly large percentage of their wages for the work for national freedom.

Unfortunately, all those who come from the dominions of the Dual Monarchy are still, technically, Austro-Hungarian subjects, unless they have taken out naturalisation papers. This is a sore point, particularly among the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugoslavs. In practice, to be sure, this has not been tensively enforced; but there have been plentiful cases where an ignorant magistrate, policeman, or army officer could see no difference between a Czech or Slovene who happened to be a bitter enemy of all things Austrian, and an enemy alien.

Formal recognition by the United States Government of the Czecho-Slovak National Council as the Government to which Czechs and Slovaks not American citizens owe allegiance—recognition which has been granted by France, Italy, Russia, (both the empire and the revolutionary governments,) and lately by England, would bring unalloyed joy to the Czechs and Slovaks in this country. As for the Jugoslavs, their national council is co-operating completely with the Servian Government; and it has been suggested by some of their leaders that the possibility of their being left as men without a country, if taken out of the category of enemy aliens, could be avoided by their getting certificates of protection from the Servian Government as the first step toward citizenship in the future unified Jugoslav state.

Encourage Revolutionists

Recognition of the revolutionary committees as national governments; removed of the degrading status of "enemy alien" from men whose hatred of Austria-Hungary and of Germany is far greater than that of any American can be, for it goes back many generations; encouragement of the formation of national armies as part of the American forces—these steps would tremendously encourage the revolutionary forces of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Whether it would lead to armed rising against the Germans and Austrians in case of severe German defeats in the west is uncertain, for naturally the Germans have done their best to prevent the subject races from getting or keeping any arms and munitions; but there are more ways than one of damaging an enemy who is in occupation, and there is hardly any doubt that the opportunity would be seized to do all possible harm to the Germans.

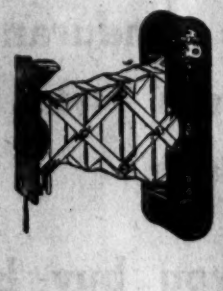
And after the war these nations, which should be freed according to all the principles of self-determination, would, as has been shown, surround the Germans on two sides completely cut them off from the east. It may be urged that these are small nations and unable to stand against the German military power. Well, they are small in themselves, but, united, they represent a considerable force, and the present working alliance between the Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Jugoslavs points the way toward possibilities of the future. Moreover, it can hardly be doubted that if these peoples are liberated by the Allies they will be hearty supporters of England, France, Italy, and America, and of the league of nations which President Wilson has declared must replace the old international anarchy.

Such a league of nations would depend on the military weakening, if not the military powerlessness of Germany. But Germany has been skillful in making her political propaganda and her economic penetration adjuncts to military movements. And, with this belt of free nations barring her off from the east, German business men and German political agents would never again be able to build up their network of connections with the east.

It might be added that there is still another bulwark against German expansion, which does not appear on this map. An outpost of this second bulwark is Greece, now a member of the anti-German alliance. The Greek people occupy not only the territory now in the free kingdom of Greece, but the northern and eastern coasts of the Aegean, the shores of the narrow seas leading from the Aegean to the Black Sea, and the south and part of the west coasts of the Black Sea. If they were united there would be another strong bulwark against German commercial expansion. And further east there is a strip of territory clear across Asia Minor from the Caucasus to Suez—the Arabs of the Syrian desert, now fighting the Turks; the Jews of Palestine, whose old home has been promised to them; the Syrians, who have lately been persecuted by the Turks almost as severely as the Armenians, and the remnants of the Armenian nation itself, stretching from the Caucasus almost to the northern border of Syria.

These people, too, hate the Germans, and with good reason; and if they are given their freedom under the guarantee of a league of nations the bulwark shutting off Germany from Turkey will be supplemented by another cutting off Turkey from the Persian gulf.

Distribution Of Nationalities Hostile To Germany Which Might Be Organised To Help Allies



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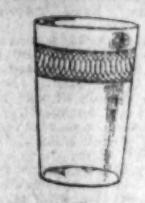

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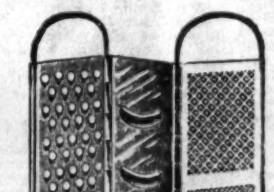

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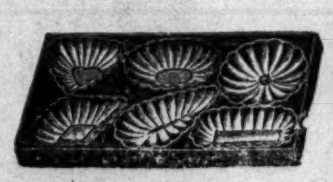

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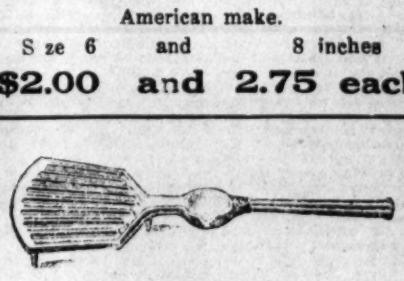

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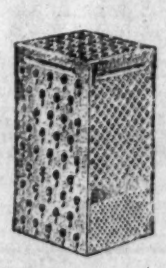

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Defensive Battle—How The Enemy Is Held At Bay

By Captain Jacques Rouvier
(Of the French Military Mission to the United States in Scribner's Magazine)

In speaking of defensive battles I refer to great encounters such as the struggle at Verdun in 1916, which was a defensive battle for the French, and the battle of the Flanders where the Germans were on the defensive. Raids, of more or less importance, even though many troops take part in them at times, are not considered as battles.

I shall try to make clear, first, how we become aware that the enemy is about to launch an offensive, and next, to explain the measures which are taken to meet the enemy and to hold him at bay.

When an offensive is being planned by the enemy, a large amount of constructive work must be undertaken by him, not only at the front, but also at the rear. To begin with, all means of communication must be placed in the very best condition in order to accommodate the greatly increased traffic which they will be called upon to bear, and new means of communication must be created, for naturally there exist only those which are necessary for the ordinary existence in the trenches, which are quite insufficient. New railroads are built, new roads for guns and trails for infantry must be arranged for, and positions have to be prepared in the front line for the artillery which is to prepare the attack. Many requirements must be met for infantry dugouts and sufficient shelters to cover the assaulting troops before they go over the top, and numbers of dumps have to be provided for the storing of the great masses of war material which will be required. Much of the work cannot be concealed, particularly that pertaining to roads and railroads. Our airplanes locate the new works immediately, and they are made prominent on the aerial photographs taken by the aviators. There is also an unusual amount of traffic on the roads behind the enemy's lines which will be noticed by the planes, and in the lines it will be noticed that the Germans are more actively at work than usual.

Another thing which announces an attack is the attitude of the enemy's artillery and the activity of his air-service.

All these signs give the alarm to our General Staff, which thus becomes aware that something is about to happen. An effort will be made to estimate correctly the intentions of the enemy, to decide where and on which front he will attack, and to calculate his available resources. This is, of course, no easy task, for the enemy will always try to secure the advantages of a surprise and will use all possible means to deceive us. On different parts of the front he will erect works which have an offensive character, and the available divisions which have been kept in reserve will be brought close to some places where there will never be an attack, this being done with the object of deceiving the inhabitants and the secret agents which we may have within the lines of the enemy. False reports are spread by means of the newspapers. A good example of this was offered by the Germans in the beginning of 1917, when they concentrated troops at the Swiss frontier and the newspapers published stories to the effect that Switzerland was to be invaded. The enemy did this with a view to forcing us to send troops to the frontier to meet the possible invasion, and in that way compel us to postpone our offensive of April, 1917, on the Aisne.

It is a very difficult task for our staff to acquire the information which is needed in order to take appropriate measures for meeting the enemy's offensive. For this purpose secret agents are constantly on the lookout for all possible views relating to the enemy's movements and his prospective actions. Planes are active in reconnoitring and taking photographs. These photographs are compared with the ones previously taken, and all changes noted. Raids are ordered on all the fronts in order to secure exact information concerning the number and the identity of the divisions holding the front. Inforamtion is secured by the Allies, who report which divisions are on their front. The prisoners are questioned about the number of divisions which are at rest-billets. In this way it is possible to learn how many divisions are holding the front and how many are in reserve behind the front. If the number increases, the enemy may have offensive purposes, particularly if we have not started an offensive. Then, little by little, we learn that the density of the troops in some sector has been augmented, that numerous troops are at rest-billets training for an offensive, such troops being either close to the sectors from which the enemy is to start his attack, or in close proximity to places well served by railroads and roads which will provide speedy transportation to the front.

All this information is collected by the General Staff which controls the various sources of intelligence, and which then takes measures accordingly. But it is always very difficult to locate exactly where and on which front the attack will take place, or rather where the principal attack will take place, for very often other attacks take place which are merely demonstrations. For instance, before the Germans started their attack on Verdun they first attacked on various parts of the front in the north, in Champagne, and in Lorraine. It was impossible to shift all available troops to Verdun, although we knew that we should be attacked there. But we also knew that we should be attacked on different parts of the line, and we could not determine just what importance these other attacks would assume. So, when it appears that the enemy will launch an attack, the General Staff is obliged to take special action. The first measure is to assemble a number of troops who are kept in reserve to meet any emergency. The number of troops assembled will, of course, vary according to the general situation and to the supposed strength of the enemy's attack. These troops will not be placed in the trenches which we believe are to be attacked, but in a place affording every facility for rapid transportation to different parts of the front, either by trucks or by railroads. This is done to avoid a possible mistake in the dispositions, for it takes a much longer time to shift large units kept in reserve close to the line to another part of the front than to transport them to any part of the line from a well-selected rest-billet zone.

Next, the staff arranges for the assembly of all the war material necessary, especially many guns of all calibers and ammunition in great quantity to feed them, for the guns are big eaters. The ground on which the battle is to be fought is considered with great care. Defenses are bettered and new positions are created at the rear that a stanch and spirited resistance may be offered, and also to afford shelter for the reserve troops.

The first position is studied and all possible improvements are made in the existing positions, the work beginning at the rear positions, for the very first lines are doomed to utter destruction. Every effort is made to conceal in a network of trenches all important points of defense, including the strongholds, points which are favorable for the development of flanking fire, and machine-gun emplacements, the latter screened by camouflage. All possible steps are taken to prevent the enemy from knowing exactly which are the important points, and if he does not literally destroy everything, he may have uncomfortable experiences.

It is nearly always necessary to change completely all the positions when an attack is expected, because the enemy is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of our lines. So machine-gun emplacements are changed, and the new ones are never used prior to he actual attack, in order not to betray them.

The local staffs determine where the enemy is to attack and which portions of the ground he will cover. The ground is prepared so as to break up the enemy's assaulting waves, to force them to proceed in separate columns in special zones, these columns being isolated from each other by strongholds. The isolated columns then reach the special areas where we are ready to meet and destroy them, either by deadly artillery barrage or by infantry and machine-gun cross-fire. The enemy's plan is to succeed in occupying our entire position, and this must be prevented at any rate. We must be able to retain a foothold in the positions which are nearly entirely destroyed, or occupied, by the enemy. We will have some strongholds, or centers of resistance, which are still occupied by our troops, who will afford valuable assistance when we start the counter-attack. So, you see, the defense of the ground is not only a frontal one but also a lateral one. That is to say, the ground is divided into a certain number of zones or localities which are independent of each other, and which are able to hold firm even when the neighboring sectors have succumbed to the enemy's power. Of course, if the enemy has such a menace on one flank, his advance will be stopped, or, if he continues his advance, we will have an opportunity to deliver strong counter-attacks on this salient which his men form, and we will also be able to bring great concentration of artillery-fire on this particular spot. Every man, every officer, every leader knows that in the defensive battle he must cling to the ground and die where he stands. He is never to retreat, even if his neighbors have fallen back, because in resisting they are given time to regain the lost ground. On the 23rd of June, 1916, at the Bois Fumin, my regiment did not retreat—although the regiments on both flanks had fallen back—and by our holding on the French troops were able to deliver a victorious counter-attack which gained back nearly all the ground which had been lost.

Very strong centers of resistance are created, shelters made of concrete or deep dugouts afford cover to the men during the enemy's bombardment, and flanking positions are selected with the utmost care. The men are well acquainted with these, but they are never used beforehand, in order that the enemy may not become aware of their existence. All these important parts of the line are concealed by camouflage. Quantities of barbed wire are used as a means of defense for the first lines. These measures are taken in order to force the enemy to shell the entire first position if he wishes to gain a foothold, but the utmost care is given to the last lines of the first position, and more especially to the second position.

Observation points are carefully selected, for in the defensive battle, if we want our men to man the parapet, it is necessary that they should know the moment when the enemy will attack. This is, indeed, very difficult, because the shelling is so intense that nobody can hear anything, and the smoke and the dust prevent one from seeing. At Verdun when I was there the artillery could not see the rockets we sent on account of the smoke and the dust, which formed a dense cloud surrounding all our lines.

The enemy's infantry starts its attack so suddenly and follows its creeping barrage so closely that very often the assailants reach the lines before the garrison is aware of it. This can only be avoided by the selection of well-chosen points of observation, not only in the first lines but also at the rear, which are capable of furnishing information for the loosing of our curtain-fire and giving time and notice to our infantry.

Another matter which requires painstaking attention is the disposition of our forces. They must be echelonned in depth. In our first lines we have hardly anybody except watchers, the main body of our troops being a the rear in well-sheltered dugouts. The first lines will be destroyed, but our troops which are at the rear will have time to encounter the enemy before he reaches this latter position, and the foe will have been obliged to expend an enormous quantity of shells in destroying the first-line works and in killing a very few men. The intention of the defense is not to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of some parts of the position, but to hold our lines. Experience has proved that it was much easier and much less costly to force him out of the trenches captured by an immediate counter-attack than to try to prevent him from entering our first lines by cramming them with troops. In doing the latter we would only augment our casualties without any benefit, for men are not able to resist this avalanche of fire.

Another detail which must be taken care of is the condition of the means of communication. New roads and paths for the infantry will be prepared which allow the reinforcing troops to go quickly to the lines. All means of liaison must be improved while we have time, and especially the main telephone lines, which should be buried at a depth of at least two yards.

A very sure sign that the enemy is to start an offensive is when he begins registering fire with his artillery with more intensity and with greater care than usual. Also when the air-service conducts a great number of raids. Before the battle of Verdun the Germans made many raids over the French front, trying to destroy our railway stations and other points of importance. Of course our aviators encounter the enemy's flying parties, and we also carry on raids in order to interfere to the greatest possible extent with the enemy's offensive operaions. The foe will order infantry raids in order to ascertain which troops and how many of them are in front of him, and also to learn how many divisions have been brought to the rear of the sector he intends to attack.

At last the enemy's artillery preparation will begin, pounding our lines and destroying our trenches. Our artillery will answer and will open fire upon the enemy's artillery and upon his lines, causing much havoc in his jumping-off trenches. Not all of our batteries will fire, as it is desired that they do not reveal their location. They will only fire on the day when the enemy actually launches the attack, in this way causing him great annoyance, as he will not be able to do counter-battery work owing to his failure in locating all the emplacements of our artillery in advance. The staffs of the reinforcing troops will be allotted, and they will proceed to their commanding posts in advance of their troops in order to follow the progress of the battle and to become well acquainted with all the peculiarities of the ground. The local commanding officer will have a plan of counter-attack, and will not have to wait for special orders for launching this counter-attack. As soon as the enemy has attacked, the reserve troops will counter-attack without further orders, and the sooner the better. The battle for the enemy will thus consist of two different phases. First, he will have to fight with the garrison of the first lines; after he has secured those lines and is trying to organise them he will then be speedily attacked by troops coming out of their shelters, unhurt by his bombardment. The roles will be reversed, and he will be attacked and will have to defend himself.

During the artillery preparation is a very trying time for every one, as all are aware that the attack will come, but one never knows just when it will come, and to live under such conditions is most terrible. The supplies cannot be brought up, the shelling is intense, it is nearly impossible to have any communication with anybody, the wounded lie where they fall and cannot be taken away, and the dead cannot be buried. Officers and men undergo a severe nervous strain, for one must be in readiness to encounter the enemy at any minute, and to die if necessary where one is. Reinforcements must not be expected, and there must be no falling back except in compliance with written orders, even though the enemy is on our flank. From time to time the enemy's artillery-fire increase to a "drum-fire," the ordinary shelling continuing day and night, and you may be sure that this ordinary shelling is terrible. This awful shelling has a very curious effect on one. It makes on very sleepy and it becomes quite hard to keep awake. at Verdun I saw men who fell asleep in shell-holes under the most intense shelling.

In a very short time the aspect of the whole position is changed. All the defenses, all the trenches, all the communication-trenches disappear as if they had been swallowed up, and there remains only a field of craters in which there may remain some dugouts which have resisted. Then at last the enemy's barrage moves on, a creeping barrage which the hostile infantry follow in a wave formation. All the power of the artillery will be concentrated on our second position, and all our means of communication will be kept under a terrific fire. Fleets of planes flying low accompany the creeping barrage and the infantry. High in the skies squadrons of planes form an aerial barrage to prevent our planes from passing. When this happens, fire from all points will be turned on the enemy in the sky. Our artillery, with all its power, will turn lose a barrage to protect our infantry, and batteries from new positions will open fire as rapidly as possible against the enemy's artillery. Our infantry, machine-guns, and automatic riflemen will be firing into the enemy's assaulting waves, trying to break them down by the violence of their fire. Then hand-to-hand fights will occur in isolated shell-holes. But the mass of the enemy will roll on to some particular point where they will try to establish themselves. Hardly will they have reached this point when, in skirmishing order, French troops appear and, under the protection of a creeping barrage, endeavor to throw back the adversary. If they don't succeed in regaining all of the lost ground, at least the enemy will have paid a very high price for his new acquisition and will not be able to pursue his advantage.

In the defensive one must gain time. The troops which hold the line are only there to gain time to bring up the reserves which are at a distance in the rear. When the Germans attacked Verdun on the 21st of February, 1916, the divisions which held the first line resisted bravely during three days. The resistance of these divisions gave us time to bring up troops, who delivered a victorious counter-attack.

Thus the defensive battle proceeds. The losses by attrition will be high for the enemy, while the battle rages on until his offensive capacity is broken down. Then we will launch a counter-offensive and reconquer the lost ground.

Load It Clean

By Rufus T. Strohm

It's a whale of a job that you're facin'—
You fellows with shovels an' drills—
For the railroads an' fact'ries is racin',
An' so is the shops an' the mills;
An' there mustn't be haltin' or slowin'
Of engine or belt or machine,
So dig into the work—make a showing—
But in loadin' the coal, keep it clean!

If your output is dirty an' bony,
An' you're blind to the slate an' the rock,
Why, your love for your country is phony,
Or your patriotism's in hock;
For you've got to be white, or you're yellow,
Since there ain't any 'twixt-an'-between,
So come on—be a regular fellow—

When you're loadin' the coal, load it clean!

If a transport chock-full of our younkers,
Takin' your boy an' my boy to France,
Has a load of bum coal in her bunkers,
She's got less than a ghost of a chance;
For she's bound to destruction an' ruin
If a submarine bobs on the scene,
So, for God's sake, care what you're doin'!
When you're loadin' the coal, load it clean!

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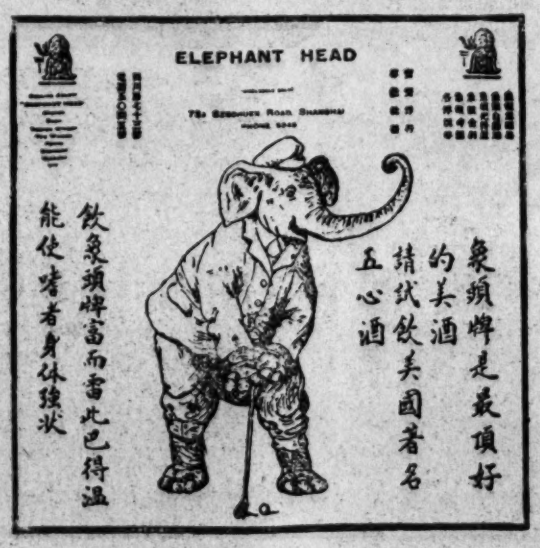

The

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Teaching Our Soldiers The New Warfare

Remarkable Photographs That Show the Actual Training of Our Soldiers in Bayoneting, Bombing, and Trench Fighting, That Have Revolutionized the Grim Art of Battle

One Phase of the Bayonet Drill at the Training Camp for Officers at Plattsburgh. Here the Training Is Carried on by Means of Bundles of Brush, Representing the Enemy.

FROM the Atlantic to the Pacific and behind the farflung battle line of the allies on the western front, the soldiers of the United States, the "Sammies," as the French have dubbed them, are learning the new method of waging war.

First of all, the men who will carry the Stars and Stripes forward in France and in Flanders are learning the rudiments of trench warfare, a form of conflict practically unknown until German hosts dug themselves into underground fortifications after their defeat at the Marne.

The National Guardsmen of the various States, who are now enlisted under the Federal banner, have drilled and manoeuvred for years in accordance with regular army tactics, founded on the lessons learned in the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American wars. Most of these tactics, so far as they apply to fighting in France and Belgium, are now practically obsolete. The National Guardsmen, like the regulars, must forget a large part of what they have been taught for years and take up an entirely new course in warfare. The volunteer recruits and the men drawn by draft have nothing to unlearn, but a whole lot to learn. The regulars and the National Guardsmen have a slight advantage—they are already instructed in discipline; they know how to handle a rifle and shoot; they know the military formations of squad, platoon, company, regiment and battalion. With these differences the regular, the National Guardsman, the volunteer and the conscript who go into training in a camp behind the Western front will face the same problem. All will have the same tactics to learn. The major portion of the lessons will be new to all.

In accordance with these changed conditions the efforts of the instructors, many of them English and French officers who wear valor decorations won in the first two years of the war, who are teaching American soldiers the first rudiments of the new warfare, are concentrated on the use of the bayonet, hand grenade throwing, machine gun operation, trench construction and the erection and destruction of barbed wire defenses. The primary evolutions of the various military units and arms are not forgotten—enough attention is paid to them to insure efficiency in them, but the main effort is expended on the various forms of offense and defense in relation to the trenches.

The trench being the soldiers' base, either for offense or defense, he is first shown how to construct it in its various forms. He learns how to build the first line defense trench and its communicating, supporting and reserve trenches, with their mazes of first aid, supply and rest stations. He learns how either to string a barbed wire barricade in front of his own advanced trenches or to cut a similar barrier so as to allow his passage in front of an enemy trench which he is attacking in case his artillery fire has failed to destroy it. Next he is taught the art of what is referred to in the war dispatches as "consolidating our gains." This means the reconstruction and fortification in sufficient strength to withstand a counter attack of captured enemy trenches; trenches which have previously practically been destroyed by the artillery fire which precedes every attack in force. Third, he is shown how to use to the best advantage, either for offense or defense, the shell holes or craters of the No Man's Land which always lies between the advanced trenches of opposing forces.

The bayonet and the hand grenade are as important in trench defense as they are in offense. Time and time again, as at Verdun, German infantry waves have swept into French trenches through seemingly impassable artillery and machine gun fire, only to be stopped and driven back by the bayonet and hand grenade. Compared with the bayonet practise of the United States Manual of Arms, the bayonet drill of the allies now being taught to the United States soldiers is as a bolt of lightning to a Summer zephyr. One of the student officers at Plattsburg died from the effects of a nervous shock sustained in bayonet practise, although his opponent was only a stuffed bag.

The soldiers are being taught to kill with the bayonet. Practise is not merely a pretty exhibition of thrust and parry. If wooden bayonets were not used in man-to-man practise the ranks of the recruits would already have been appreciably thinned. It is absolutely cold-blooded practise in cold steel killing. To quote from the instructor:

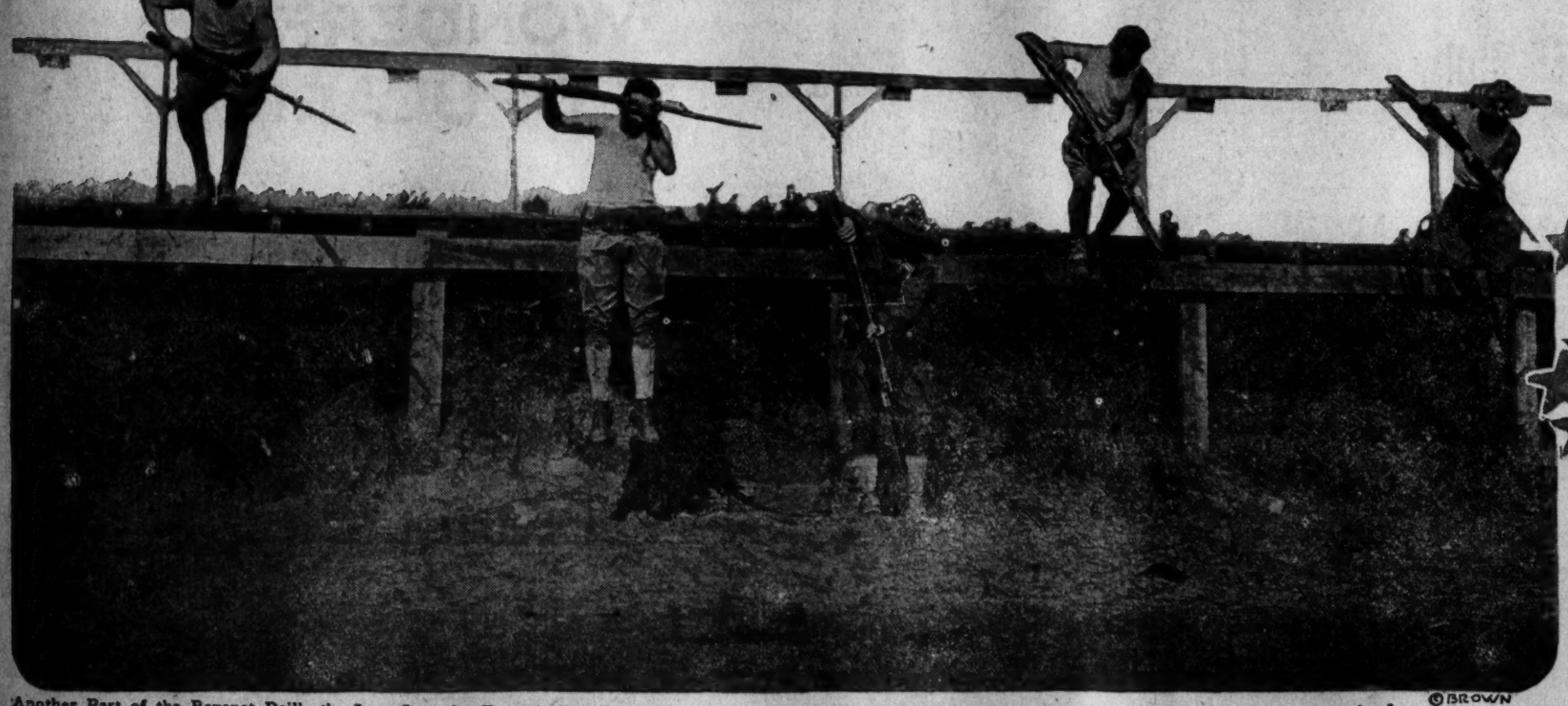
"You must learn to drive your bayonet into your opponent only so far as it will enable you to withdraw it without unlocking it from your rifle or wrenching it free by putting your foot on your opponent's body. In the meantime you might be bayoneted; moreover, you would be wasting valuable time."

Hand grenades weigh from a pound to a pound and five ounces each. They are the same shape as a turkey egg and a little larger. The man who can hurl a hand grenade ninety feet is worth half a dozen crack rifle shots, and that is why dependence on the rifle bullet is growing less and less. One hand grenade will kill or put out of action every man in a ten-foot trench section. These grenades are so arranged that the withdrawal of a firing pin releases a lever and lights a fuse timed to fire the explosive within a given number of seconds. Should the grenade thrower hold the bomb longer than the time alloted for its flight and explosion he will be blown to bits.

The American soldiers are being taught hand grenade and bomb defense and attack. It already has been officially announced that the organization of the United States army units has been changed to conform to the French organization. Under this arrangement each trench section in practise work contains riflemen, hand grenade throwers and trench mortar operators for defense. Each man is instructed in the use of his specific weapon. Since they are not supposed to show their heads above the trench, the soldiers must learn to throw the grenades and launch the trench mortars at a mark the distance and location of which are given by an observer using a trench periscope. In an offensive or on a raid the grenadiers carry four-second grenades, smoke bombs of petrol and phosphorus weighing three pounds each and six-second fuse bombs weighing nine pounds for wrecking dugouts and machine gun emplacements.

The officers and rank and file of the engineering, pioneering and sapping units at the various instruction camps and in the American camp in France are learning how to tunnel through the earth, and construct and explode the underground mines which have been used to such great advantage by both sides in the terrific European struggle.

Another Phase of the New Bayonet Practice. The Men in the Holes, Representing Actual Trenches, Are Supposed to Guard Off the Bayonet Thrusts of the Attacking Party on the Outside. (And Below) Training in Grenade Throwing. The Wooden Structure Is Exactly the Height and Width of a Trench. The Learner Has to Land His Limitation Grenade in an Exact Spot, Without Touching the Sides of His Shelter and Without Being Able to See the Place Where the Grenade Is to Land. When He Can Accomplish This He Is an Efficient Grenadier.



Another Part of the Bayonet Drill—the Leap Into the Enemy's Trenches. Here Are Shown Five Phases of How the Bayonet Is Manipulated in This Branch of Trench Warfare.

A Lesson in Mines. Charges of High Explosives Are Placed and Exploded in Lines of Trenches Just the Same as on the Front.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1918

CRICKET CLUB AND RECS PLAY DRAW

S.R.C. Gets 204 For Eight Wickets, Club 146 In Four

SCORING UNUSUALLY FAST

'A' Co., S.V.C., And Powhattan Club Also Go To A Draw

The match between the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club on the S. R. C. ground yesterday afternoon resulted in a draw, the S. R. C. batting first compiling the goodly total of 204 for the loss of 8 wickets and the Cricket Club responding with 146 for the loss of only 4 batsmen.

It was indeed a match of fast scoring, seeing that 350 runs were subscribed during 4½ hours play for the loss of only 12 wickets.

Of course the hard baked wicket was all in favor of the batsmen, for runs came very freely off the fast dry pitch and only good fielding prevented a four. Then again the S. R. C. ground is so small that boundaries offer much scope to the free scoring batsmen.

Wilson Gets 71

Cooper won the toss from Barrett and did not hesitate to take first knock. White and Willis put on 88 for the first wicket but after Willis left, Bhoora and Cooper had only increased the score by 32 before they had all taken. Walter Wilson could not get much support till the advent of Main and then 80 runs were added before Whitehead got Wilson caught at the wicket. In his 71 Wilson displayed much good cricket despite his bad let off by Campbell when only 12 runs were credited to him. Main hit out to good purpose and when the innings was declared closed he was still undefeated with 49. Of the S. C. C. bowlers Whitehead had 3 for 47 but deserved better figures as the field let him down. With the exception of Knight all that were tried were successful. The ground fielding was good but several catches were dropped, and easy ones at that.

57 For Clifford

Against a total of 204, and with only 75 minutes to obtain the runs the Cricket Club started with an opening partnership of 25 by Clifford and Knight, after Bhoora had clean bowled the latter Thomson helped Clifford to add 73 for the 2nd wicket, and then Clifford was caught at extra cover after a glorious innings for 57. Thomson left at 110 to a fine catch by Manley and the same fieldsman dismissed Stagg after the latter and Barrett had increased the total by 36 runs. Barrett hit out finely and one beautiful hit landed in the Police ground.

The scores were:

S. R. C.

A. V. White, l.b.w., b. Grimshaw	16
H. J. Willis c. and b. Whitehead	10
C. H. Bhoora, l.b.w., b. Clifford	14
H. J. Cooper, c. Clifford, b. Whitehead	9
W. E. Wilson, c. Deeks, b. Whitehead	71
W. J. Haynes, c. Grimshaw, b. Stagg	4
H. J. Ambrose, c. Knight, b. Grimshaw	14
S. Sale, b. Barrett	9
T. Main, not out	49
W. T. Manley, not out	5
V. Elliot, did not bat	0
Extras	3
Total (for 8 wks.)	204

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw	11	1	70	2
C. C. Whitehead	10	1	47	3
W. C. G. Clifford	5	1	13	1
E. W. Stagg	3	0	16	1
C. Knight	2	0	16	0
E. I. M. Barrett	4	0	39	1

S. C. C.

W. C. G. Clifford, c. Elliot, b. White	57
C. Knight, b. Bhoora	15
C. E. M. Thomson, c. Manley, b. White	25
E. W. Stagg, c. Manley, b. Bhoora	15
E. I. M. Barrett, not out	32
R. S. Campbell, did not bat	
A. H. Leslie, "	
T. H. Pentycross, "	
R. Grimshaw "	
C. C. Whitehead, "	
S. J. Deeks, "	
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wks.)	146

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	7	0	45	2
G. Sale	4	0	19	0

(Continued on Page 2)

Rowing Club Swimming Series

Standing of Competitors to Date

Competitors.	1 Length H'cap.	Running Headers	2 Lengths H'cap.	Step Diving	1 Length Breast-stroke	Throwing Polo Ball	Total
E. G. Barnes	1	–	1	2	1	1	10
E. A. Brodie	4	3	2	4	1	3	30
J. B. Brown	3	2	4	3	4	1	18
J. L. Cowen, Jr.	1	–	1	–	1	–	5
A. E. Donald	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
A. P. Goldman	2	3	1	1	3	4	15
J. H. Johns	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
K. A. Mansfield	1	–	3	–	–	1	5
E. T. Nash	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
T. C. G. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	–	6
A. C. Scrivens	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Smith Yates	1	–	–	–	2	2	6
I. A. Zellensky	1	–	–	–	–	–	1

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge. R. C. M. says: The bid is passed up to the fourth hand, no score, and he holds six clubs to the ace king, and two or three small cards in each of the other suits. A bets he should throw up the hand. B maintains that it is a club bid, so as to give the partner a chance to support it.

On the principle that nothing short of game is worth any risk at auction the hand should be thrown up. When the second hand cannot make a bid it is very improbable that he holds anything that would win a game at any declaration. The usual result of these weak fourth hand bids is to let in a flood of secondary declarations, in which the dealer and his partner are stronger. This is because the third hand is the player who really has a bid, but he is deterred by his partner's passing and is waiting to hear from the fourth hand.

L. T. Y. says: Z dealt and bid a diamond. Second hand said no trump, which held. Y led the three top honors in clubs on the third of which Z had to discard, as he originally held two small clubs, five diamonds to the ace, king and the queen and two small in each of the major units. He let go a small diamond. As dummy held five clubs originally and the king of hearts Y shifted to the jack of diamonds and Z let the queen win. Dummy then made the king of hearts and two clubs, and by discarding Z lost both his queens and never made a diamond. Y bets that the loss of the game is due to Z's not making the two diamonds when he had the chance. Z bet it is his partner's fault for not leading the declared diamond suit instead of the clubs, and there is quite a large amount at stake on a decision.

The conventional play in such a case is for the leader simply to show his suit, if it is headed by both ace and king, by leading the king and then leading the best he holds of his partner's suit. Had Y done this, holding the ace and queen of clubs, especially as dummy had that suit stopped, the declarer would have been obliged to win the game in the major suits by some desperate finesses, as he would have both the minor suits established against him after winning the second trick.

G. T. says: The bidding has been round twice, when A goes on to three hearts. Y, on his left, studies his cards and taps his finger tips on the table. Taking this for a pass B bids three no trumps, whereupon Y demands the penalty for a bid out of turn, as he did not intend to pass.

If Y were a player who was in the habit of indicating a pass by tapping on the table B's inference might be allowed, but the laws specially forbid gestures and specify that all bids must be made orally.

M. E. R. says: As we understand the laws of duplicate no pair can score more than 300 in penalties on any one deal. We are playing a bid of four no trumps, doubled and redoubled, and score a small slam with four honors, 630 points and 125 for a game. Our opponents insist that had they not made the mistake of doubling the score would have been 150 only, so that 480 of the amount actually scored was penalty and only 300 of it should be credited.

The word "penalty" in the law refers to penalties for failure to fulfil a contract, not penalties for bad judgment in bidding or doubling, so the entire score stands as made.

Poker, R. J. L. says: A bets that it always pays to hold a good kicker, ace or king, with a small pair. What are the odds against improving such a hand, with and without kicker?

Against any improvement, holding the kicker, it is 4 to 1; against making two pairs, not necessarily ace or king high, it is 8 to 1, and against making triplets 12 to 1. If the kicker is not held up and the player draws three cards to the pair, his chance for improvement of some kind is 2⅛ to 1 against. It is 5 to 1 against getting two pairs, 7 to 1 against triplets, 97 to 1 against a full hand and 360 to 1 against four of a kind. This would seem to demonstrate that the kicker is an element of weakness, to be compensated for only by the psychological effect of the two card draw.

J. McD. says: A bets that a stripper is a card that can be pulled out of the pack when it is put into it after being turned round. B bets it need not be turned round.

A is thinking of wedges. B is correct as to strippers, which may be trimmed so as to be removed at will, no matter how the cards are gathered or shuffled.

T. J. A. says: It is understood that in a game where a player is allowed to "breathe" each in turn to his left may also breathe. What happens if they all breathe?

The hands should be shown for the pool, just as in an ordinary call, each man having practically called the breath of each of the others with his own breath.

There is no calling out in auction pinochle. The hand is played out and the bidder has the first count. After he has scored up what he makes it is the turn of the opponents to count, if the bidder has not already won the game.

J. J. says: The dealer finds only three cards left for himself on the last round, but observes that he has dealt one too many for the widow, so he lays the three that should have come to himself on the table for the widow and takes into his hand the four already laid out for the widow. B and C were already looking at their cards. C objected to the change, but B insisted that the deal stand, as he had his fifteen cards and they had all looked at their hands.

The laws of pinochle require the cadds for the widow to be laid out after the first round to the players, and never to be the first or the last cards dealt. The case cited is an infraction of this rule, as the dealer gave the last three cards in the pack to the widow. It is therefore a misdeal.

R. T. E. asks if a revoke loses the game, and if not what is the penalty?

A revoke cannot affect anything but the points made in play, and the player in error loses all his score for cards but still keeps his melds. If the melds cover the bid the bidder is not set back.

Tennis

Shanghai Cricket Club tennis players will meet the net men from the Portuguese Club at 5 p.m. today on the S. C. C. Courts. The S. C. C. pairs will be: E. I. M. Barrett and T. R. Bannister; L. R. Wheen and A. J. Grant; L. A. Chill and C. D. Field; C. Knight and R. S. Campbell; Dr. A. Moore and J. A. T. Thomas.

The Far East's Greatest Ball Team

Rear row, left to right: Robinson, c; Major Yancey, regiment athletic officer, 9th U.S. Cavalry; Sgt. Butler, manager, Corporal Braxton, trainer; Williamson, lf.

Middle row, left to right: Steward, 2b; Torrian, p; Franklin, p; Copeland, rf; Johnson, 3b.

Front row, left to right: Evans, p. and 1b; Scott, p; Jordon, c; Cecil, cf; Parker, ss; Glass, p. and 1b.

At the Theaters

An all-comedy bill is announced for tonight at St. George's Cinema, Bubbling Well, Charley Chaplin and Lonesome Luke films comprising the program. Chaplin will feature in "The Cure" and "The Rink" and Lonesome Luke will appear in "Love Laughs and Lather." All the pictures are in three reels.

Baby Marie Osborne will appear at the Apollo tomorrow night in "Daddy's Girl," a film which gives the child rare opportunity to diplay her talents. Douglas Fairbanks will be featured in "Reggie Mixes In" at the Apollo tonight.

Beginning Thursday night a Griffith Fine Arts production, "The Children in the House" will be screened at the Apollo Theater. Norma Talmadge will be featured.

This afternoon "The Labyrinth" will be shown at the Apollo.

The first four episodes, ten reels, of "The Secret Kingdom" will be on the program at the Isis Theater this afternoon and tonight by special request. A sensation film, "The Jockey of Death," will also be on the program.

Blanche Sweet will appear in a five part Paramount feature "The Storm" at the Victoria Theater this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. New comedies and a late graphic will complete the program.

At the Olympic Theater tonight and tomorrow night, "Rolling Stones," a splendid film play, will head the program. Two comedies, "Wonderful Statue" and "Unlucky 13" and a new Gaumont graphic will round out the bill.

Volunteer Corps Orders

The following Corps orders were issued from headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, yesterday:

No. 64.—Bray Cup (Judging distance). The following is the result of the draw for the order of competing, with times when teams will be required to leave St. George's Hotel:

Team	Time of leaving St. George's Hotel. a.m.	Time of dismissal at Hart and Yu Yuen Roads. a.m.
Machine Gun Co., Maritime Company	6.15	7.15
American Company	6.30	7.30
The Engineers	6.45	7.45
"B" Co., British	7.00	8.00
Shanghai Scottish	7.15	8.15
Portuguese Company	7.30	8.30
Light Horse, Artillery	7.45	8.45
"A" Co., British	8.00	9.00
Customs Company	8.15	9.15
Italian Company	8.30	9.30
Japanese Company	8.45	9.45
Chinese Company	9.00	10.00

Assembly.—The teams will fall in at the Bubbling Well tram terminus, and will be ready to move off at times stated above.

Dismissal.—Teams will be dismissed at the junction of Hart and Yu Yuen Roads, by the senior N.C.O. in the team about one hour after they fall in.

Discipline.—No consultation as to ranges between competitors will be permitted, and no maps, plans, range finders, or other artificial aids may be brought. Teams which have finished must not communicate with teams who have not competed. It is expected that all ranks will observe the spirit of the competition, and any infraction of the conditions will entail disqualification of the team concerned.

Interpreters.—Officers commanding Units whose teams do not understand orders in English, will send an Officer or N.C.O. to Bubbling Well 35 minutes before the time their teams are due to fall in.

Personnel to Assist.—All ranks who have been detailed through their O.C. Units to assist in this competition, will assemble at Bubbling Well tram terminus at 5:30 a.m. and will be dismissed at the same place about 10 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order with helmets, water bottles, and haversacks, but without bandoliers, pouches, or rifles.

Shanghai's Slugger In Week's Series

"Tangy" Tangermann

Gala For War Funds

An alluring program of entertainment is being arranged for next Saturday night at the Race Club, the proceeds to benefit Allied War Funds.

The "Gala Night," as the announcements call it, is under the auspices of the Chairman and Stewards of the Race Club and a corps of enthusiastic workers are busy making the final arrangements. The evening will start with a public dinner to be served at the grand stand at 8:15, the charge being $5 per plate. Parties wishing table reservations should communicate with the Secretary of the Club without delay.

Following the dinner there will be dancing, open-air cinema performances, vaudeville, a lottery and much incidental music. Special films of warranted newness are being selected for the movie fans and the vaudeville will be furnished by the leading Allied amateurs of Shanghai. A lavish scheme of decoration is being worked out and light refreshments will be served free.

The admission charge will be $3.

Soldiers At Cricket?

The Ninth Cavalry baseball team leaves for Hongkong Tuesday on its way to Manila. As Shanghai plays Meiji today, the only other chance to see the soldiers in action is tomorrow, and there is considerable doubt as to what shape the farewell appearance should take.

It has been suggested by many that a cricket match between the colored players and a picked cricket eleven, the proceeds to be divided between the British Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund and the Clark Griffith Fund for balls and bats for the Americans in France. The cricketers are keen on such a game and so are the Cavalry boys.

The cricket match played in Tientsin furnished more amusement than anything else in that series and as the colored players are anxious to put their newly acquired knowledge into practice, such a match here, with Parker winding up wildly at the wicket and Jordan growling at only one strike, would be a howling success, aside from the extra money it would raise for war funds.

The Baseball Committee on its part favors a sort of scrambled game, with Shanghai playing Cavalry, but a Cavalry pitcher and catcher playing for Shanghai and a Shanghai pitcher and catcher for the Cavalry. As this would be neither baseball nor cricket; as it would lack the interest of rivalry between the two teams, as it would smash up the Cavalry teamplay and not even give the spectator a chance to see the good exhibition of baseball usually put up by the soldiers—and certainly because it wouldn't be baseball at all, there is a great deal of objection to spoiling a perfectly good afternoon, especially the last one.

Let's have the cricket match. It will at least be funny.

Shanghai Golf Club

The Shanghai Golf Club's August Monthly Cup will be played for on Saturday and Sunday, August 18 and 19.

Conditions.—18 Holes. Medal. Club Handicaps. Winner qualifies for Captain's Cup.

Big League Standings

On July 9.

National League

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	72	49	23	.681
New York	72	45	27	.625
Pittsburg	69	35	34	.507
Philadelphia	67	32	35	.478
Boston	72	32	40	.444
Brooklyn	69	30	39	.435
Cincinnati	68	28	40	.412
St. Louis	73	30	43	.411

American League

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	74	44	30	.595
Cleveland	78	42	36	.538
New York	70	38	32	.543
Washington	75	39	36	.520
Chicago	69	34	35	.493
St. Louis	73	35	37	.486
Philadelphia	65	27	38	.415
Detroit	69	27	42	.391

CAVALRY BEATEN BY SQUEEZE PLAY

Soldiers Go Up In Air And Japanese Bunt Way To Victory

EVEN FOR SEVEN INNINGS

Colored Team In Bad Form While Meiji Plays A Clever Game

SHANGHAI-MEIJI TODAY

Shanghai will play Meiji University this afternoon at four o'clock. It will be the last appearance of the Japanese team which leaves for Dairen Tuesday morning.

The 9th Cavalry will play its last game tomorrow here against Shanghai as it leaves for Hongkong Tuesday morning en route to Manila.

Eddy and Bradley against Tomioka and Kawara today.

Bunting Slowtime Evans out of the box, working the squeeze play for five out of seven runs scored in two innings, and supporting Andow in great shape, Meiji University defeated the 9th Cavalry yesterday afternoon 8-1 before one of the biggest crowds of the series. When the Cavalry players expected the bunts and were awaiting them, Meiji worked the squeeze successfully and just bunted the entire colored aggregation clear above the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets and everything else in the regions above us.

Five runs came in the eighth and two in the ninth after the two baseball teams had battled seven innings to a tie at one to one. Two singles, a sacrifice hit and Copeland's wild throw in the second gave the Japanese team a one run lead that was made even—Stephen in the fifth when Copeland tripled and scored on Johnson's sacrifice fly. It was a baseball game until the terrible eighth.

Soldiers Couldn't Hit

Few looked for the Cavalry team to crack but the aggregation was helpless on the defense and garnered but five hits off Andow. With the exception of the fifth, when the colored crew scored the lone tally, the singles were widely scattered. Time and again the colored men popped to the catcher or the infield.

Meiji didn't hit hard. The Japanese gathered six hits but they bunted perfectly and the horsemen made nine errors, Johnson being the worst offender with a quartet of misplays.

"Hen" Jordon established a record for China for throwing a cricket ball when he hurled the sphere 400 feet from deep left center field past the line between homeplate and first base. He attempted to break the world's mark of 422 and was promised $125 if he did. He didn't but threw the ball further than anyone ever has in China and was presented with a check for $100, donated by Mr. Jack Spunt.

Donations For Cavalry

Jordon wasn't the only Cavalry man to collect. Bill Williamson won $50 by beating Cecil and Kaji, the Japanese center fielder in a 100 yard dash. The Far Eastern sprint champ won the race easily with Cecil beating Kaji.

Copeland can now lay claim to being the third fastest man on the Cavalry team for he won a 100 yard dash open to members of the Ninth Team with the exception of Williamson and Cecil. Copeland broke the tape ahead of Torrian and Glass finished third. The prizes were $15, $10 and $5.

None of the other visitors was broke last night for the baseball and cricket fans contributed some $410 to be divided among the players, giving each member of the team a little over $21. Members of the Shanghai cricket club, seeing the hat going the rounds, insisted that they be allowed to help swell the total and the collector was ushered to the Cricket Club. The cricketers were liberal in their appreciation of the Cavalry baseballers.

The Japanese played a stellar fielding game, nipping 13 Cavalrymen at first. Second sacker Nishio accepted eight chances without an error, and Ikenaga at short handled seven out of nine difficult chances. Nishio made the only sensational catch of the game, hauling down Evans' low Texas leaguer in short right center in the last inning.

Johnson, despite his four errors, made three great throws. Evans dug one out of the dirt in big league style. Copeland made one fine throw from

deep right field and Jordon by a snap peg caught Andow off second in the fourth inning.

All Over In Eighth

It was quite an exhibition of the American national pastime until that horrible, terrible, awful eighth when the grandstand became a graveyard in disguise and the left hand bleachers just rocked with delight.

The entire Meiji team batted around and both Nishio and Ikenaga made two trips to the dish in the frame. Of the eleven Meiji hitters, five scored, with the squeeze play was the basis of the attack. They had the Cavalry completely unhorsed.

Nishio walked and Ikenaga singled. With an easy double play in sight, Parker scoped the ball over Steward's head and the sacks were crowded with nobody under. Three successful squeeze plays followed, after Nishio had been caught off second and Konishi had hit safely. Ikenaga, Kaji, Konishi and Andow scored before Evans finally got a runner at the plate. Meanwhile Nchida, who was the hunter when Kawara was caught at the plate, stole second and moved to third on an error by Johnson. Oiwa, another party of the second part in a previous squeeze was moved along by Inoue's single and a pass to Nishio, the single scoring Nchida and helping Nishio on his journey platewards. Evans was yanked and Glass started by passing Nishio and again filling the bases. But he fanned Ikenaga.

Two More In Ninth

Two more squeeze plays came in the ninth. Johnson's wild throw sent Kaji, the first batter to second and Konishi's hit chased Kaji to third. Andow bunted to Glass, the latter handled it miserably and Kaji scored. Andow rolled to Evans, putting Konishi on third, and the bunting game was played to the limit, Kawara squeezing Konishi in. Oiwa fanned and Inoue popped to Johnson.

The crowd pleaded for a Cavalry rally but the team went down in order.

In five of the nine innings, the Philippine team died one-two-three order. Four men faced Andow in the first and seventh and five in the fourth and fifth. The Japanese hurler didn't pass a man, nor did he fan any of the Cavalry batters. He was well content to let his team do the work.

The box score:

Meiji University	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Kaji, cf.	4	2	0	3	1	0
Konishi, lf.	5	2	3	0	0	1
Andow, p.	5	1	0	0	2	0
Kawara, c.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Oiwa, rf.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Inoue, 3.	5	0	1	13	0	0
Nishio, 2b.	2	0	0	4	4	0
Ikenaga, ss.	4	1	1	4	3	2
Nchida, 3b.	5	2	1	0	3	0
Totals	40	8	6	27	12	3

Ninth Cavalry	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Williamson, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Cecil, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Parker, ss.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Jordon, c.	4	0	1	8	3	1
Evans, p. 1b.	4	0	1	2	6	1
Glass, 1b, p.	4	0	0	9	0	2
Copeland, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Johnson, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4	4
Steward, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	33	1	5	26*	14	9

*Konishi out, hit by batted ball.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
9th Cavalry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	9
Meiji	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	8	6	3

Left on bases—9th Cavalry, 4; Meiji University, 7. Earned runs—Meiji, 2; 9th Cavalry, 1. Three base hit—Copeland. Stolen bases—Nchida. Sacrifice hits—Oiwa, Johnson. Struck out—by Evans, 5; by Glass, 2. First base on balls—off Evans, 2; off Glass, 1. Double plays, Jordon to Stewart; Jordon to Parker. Time of game—two hours.

Umpires: Chapman and Logan.

Cricket Club And Recs Play Draw

(Continued From Page 1)

W. E. Wilson	2	0	16	0
V. Elliot	2	0	24	0
T. Main	4	0	20	0
A. V. White	2	0	20	2

(White bowled 2 wides)

"A" Co. S. V. C. v. Powhattan Club

This match was played on the S. C. C. ground and resulted in a draw.

Ellis played a great game for the Club after being missed second ball and Pearson also batted well. The fielding and catching was very weak.

For the Volunteers, Cushnie, Milner and Monk played well but could not force the runs required in the limited period of time.

The scores were:

Powhattan Club

J. J. Ellis, not out	78
J. M. Pearson, b. Monk	32
J. Tippin, c. Cameron, b. Monk.	10
S. Vine, b. Milner	11
H. Langley, l.b.w., b. Milner	2
E. G. Barnes, b. Macdonald	5
C. S. Peacock, c. Field, b. Macdonald	2
F. Blackwell, c. Macdonald, b. Monk	3
R. Tippin, c. Prince, b. Cushine.	0
R. Bauld, run out	0
C. Butland, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	155

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. R. Macdonald	9	1	27	2
W. C. Foster	9	0	33	0
G. S. B. Cushnie	8	3	19	1
D. J. Monk	11	2	41	4
F. Milner	5	0	24	2

"A" Co. British S. V. C.

F. Milner, st. Barnes, b. Peacock.	14
W. E. Anderson, b. Vine	7
G. S. B. Cushnie, c. and b. Ellis.	28
W. C. Foster, c. Ellis, b. Peacock.	4
W. J. Monk, not out	27
T. R. Macdonald, b. Ellis	7
C. D. Field, not out	14
D. H. Cooke, did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wks.).	107

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Vine	7	0	35	1
C. S. Peacock	7	1	27	2
J. J. Ellis	6	0	21	2
H. Langley	4	0	16	0
J. Tippin	1	0	2	0

The Soldiers' Crack Infield

From left to right: "Slowtime" Evans, first base; "Graceful Slim" Steward, second base; "Runt" Parker, short stop and his jellyfish glove; "Rock" Johnson, third base.

Farewell Is Given To Police Sergeants

Stirring patriotic addresses by Sergeant Crookdake and Detective Inspector Cruikshank, paying tribute to the British fighting man, featured the farewell smoker to Sergeants C. H. Taylor and T. Brown of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who are soon leaving for Australia to join up. Sergeant Crookdake presided and presented Sergt. Taylor with a check and Sergt. Brown with a suit case.

Inspector Dee, Sergt. Sale, Mr. Frank George and Bill Humphreys were the other speakers.

Refreshments were served and a musical program was enjoyed.

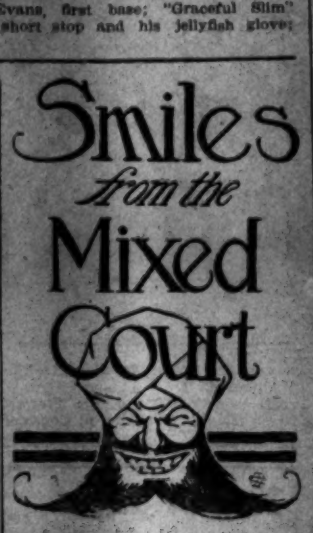
Tomorrow's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, weather permitting beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March, Grenadier ..... Pares
2. Overture, Semiramide ... Rossini
3. Waltz, La Valse d'Amour ..... Cremieux
4. Selection, La Source ... Delibes
5. Gavotte, Muriel ..... Amilion
6. Selection, The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Truly gambling is become a precarious and unremunerative pursuit.

Last Friday night Zung Iung-ching would not have subscribed to that statement—at least, not during the forepart of the evening. For Zung at that time certainly had the little old bird of luck perching right on his shoulder. He was stirring the dominoes about with a "come hither" motion for sure and chuckling at the sick looking countenances of his two competitors. Finally the others pushed back their stools and admitted that they were cleaned out and Zung scooped the pile—a total of 70 cents.

Zung went down stairs and out into the street to the accompaniment of a merry whistle and the cheerful chink of the seven ten cent pieces in his jeans. He paused and considered that it was a long way to his lodging and his legs were tired. Why should a man of affluence such as he had just become have to walk? He should not, Zung decided. It would not be in keeping with his present financial rating, and so he strolled to a nearby exchange shop and called for coppers in exchange for one of his newly acquired coins.

The money changer turned the piece over a couple of times and shook his head.

"This money," said he judicially, "if not absolutely bad is at any rate in much too serious a condition to be circulating around in healthy society. Try another one."

So Zung proffered another. The specialist inspected this one briefly and then signaled an invitation to the corner policeman. They held a clinic and pronounced all seven of Zung's coins to be utterly irredeemable. Then the policeman and Zung and the coins took a little stroll over to the Station.

"Seven dimes," mused the Court. "Seven days."

Another Sporting Incident

A gambling session also led to trouble between Tsang Lau-san and a trio composed of Yoong Hyi-sung, Waung Ah-doo and Tau Ah-sz. But that was some time ago and it was settled out of court and Tsang thought that it was all O. K. Little did he reck when the trio came around to his place the other day and invited him out to tea that the post-mortem was to be reopened and he to be a promising candidate for the post of the late departed. He accepted the invitation with profuse thanks and the party adjourned to a tenery on Taku Road where the dark designs of the three losers began rapidly to unfold themselves.

The steaming cups had scarcely been passed around when Yoong passed an invidious remark relative to the joss Tsang had experienced in the said gamble. Waung, being a man of few words, chipped in with his tea cup, which brought up against Tsang's racial geography. The exchange of crockery then became general and a couple of disinterested customers obstructed the passage of a number of saucers, plates, bowls and other forms of concrete argument. The police arrived just about the time the tableware gave out.

Anyway that was the tale that Tsang told to the Court. The trio told a totally different yarn and told it so ably that the charges against them were dismissed.

Class Was All Right

Angry Prof.—"Do you think this class is a joke, young man?"

Student—"No, sir, I'm not laughing at the class."—Jack-o'-Lantern.

Small Boy—"My father's got a new set of teeth."

Friend—"What's to become of the old ones?"

Small Boy—"Oh, I guess they'll cut 'me down for me."—*New York Evening World.*

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Aug. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 9
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per ..... Aug. 6
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking .... Aug. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. .... Aug. 16
For Europe, etc.:—
Per ..... Aug. 3

MAILS DUE.

From U. S. and Canada:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M. .... Aug. 10
Per O.S.K. s.s. Siberia M. .. Aug. 12

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Dr. John Goddard Optician
Retracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

No Settled Residence

"There are you going to lecture tonight, my dear?" inquired Mr. Wise of his wife, a prominent equal-suffrage lecturer.

"I am to address the Cooks' and Housemaids' Union," she responded.

Her husband laughed.

"I see nothing to laugh about. Surelyy they have as much right to vote as any other woman," his wife began, indignantly.

"I am not denying that, my dear," mildly explained Mr. Wise; "but it is a waste of time. Don't you realise that a cook or housemaid never remains long enough in one position to be entitled to a vote?"

Mrs. Wise, recognising the wisdom of this, canceled her engagement by telephone.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Testing Uncle's Faith

"We'd have more prayers answered," said Bishop Hoss, of Muskogee, "if we had more faith.

"Too many of us are like Willie. Willie, on a visit to his uncle's in the country, admired a fine colt.

"Uncle give me that colt, will you?' he asked.

"'Why, no, Willie,' said his uncle. 'That's a very valuable colt, and I couldn't afford to give him to you. Do you want a colt so very badly?'

"'I'd rather have a colt than anything else in the world,' said Willie.

"'Then,' said his uncle, 'I'll tell you what you ought to do. Since you want a colt that much, you ought to pray for one. Whenever I want a thing I always pray for it, and then it is sure to come to me.'

"'Is that so, uncle?' said Willie, eagerly. 'Won't yyou please give me this colt, then, and pray for one for yourself?'"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

PHOTOGRAPHY WITH THE MICRO-TELESCOPE

The wonderful properties of the apparatus already described are added to tremendously by the facilities afforded for photography. *Whatever one can see with the micro-telescope can be photographed with it*, whether the object be on the stage of the microscope (photo-micrography), 12" away, or as many miles. Distance may be said to be annihilated both visually and photographically.

"The British Journal of Photography" says:—"The micro-telescope is none the less efficient for photography because of the many other uses to which it can be put. The results which we have seen show the extremely good resolution and power which can be obtained."

We have photographed diatoms, seeds, shells, metal surfaces, fish scales, thumb prints, insects, flowers, scab on apples; taken portraits in a studio and 100 yards away, photos of engravings and other photographs and tele-photo views at distances varying from 10 yards to as many miles.

Depth of focus is again a marked feature, while portraits show an artistic softness which is most pleasing.

In a separate brochure we illustrate a variety of the photographs we have taken but we invite all who can do so to call and see specimens of the wide range of photography which can be accomplished.

THE "SUPER-CAMERA"

No. O710. Fig. 13.

on tilting base-board providing the maximum of rigidity for all classes of photography.

Figs. 14 and 15 show the construction and the mode of adapting it to the microscope. The front "J" *fig.* 14, is first inserted and then the body of the camera is brought up to it and put in position. The fitting "GG," *fig.* 15, is inserted into each side of the camera at "G" *fig.* 14, and fixed on the base-board at "F." This provides the maximum of rigidity. Focussing is done by means of the microscope and the camera. As "snap-shot" photography cannot be done a simple shutter is provided. A slight turn of the handle will open or close it. Exposures down to ¼ second can be made. For photo-micrography the "super-camera" should rest directly on the lower board; for tele-photography it is first raised *from the front*, tilted to the desired angle and then locked in position by the thumb screws on the supports "S.S."

Boyes, Bassett & Co.
AGENTS

"Embassy" Virginia Cigarettes Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50 Cigarettes also packets of 10

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI dep.	..	7.45	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	6.35		..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	11.50	14.55	17.35	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
WUXIE dep.	..	10.16	11.56	12.24	15.34	18.14	19.57	1.49	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	19.00		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	..	10.43	12.23	12.51	16.01	..	20.30	2.19	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
KIANGYIN dep.	..	11.28	13.08	13.36	16.46	..	21.16	3.10	PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.50		..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.12	12.00	13.40	14.08	17.17	19.52	..	4.06									
NANKING arr.	11.10	14.15	15.20	15.50	19.20	19.50	..	6.50									
NANKING dep.	..	..	..	..	7.30	8.50	11.45	14.20	NANKING dep.	..	..	7.30	8.50	11.45	14.20	15.55	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.00	16.06	CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.00	16.06	16.16	1.04
YANGYANG dep.	..	..	..	..	9.36	10.50	14.13	16.41	YANGYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.50	14.13	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	..	..	10.34	11.13	15.08	17.39	WUXIE dep.	7.00	..	10.34	11.13	15.08	17.39	20.50	4.06
WUXIE dep.	8.15	7.10	11.25	11.55	15.36	15.50	16.00	18.19	SOOCHOW dep.	8.15	7.10	11.25	11.55	15.36	15.50	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.33	8.50	12.33	13.01	16.54	17.01	19.01	..	SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	9.33	8.50	12.33	13.01	16.54	17.01	19.01	..	5.50
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	10.15	10.15	14.00	14.30	18.00	18.00	21.00	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.10	8.30	10.40	11.10	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.40	10.05	11.35	14.05	15.50	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	6.31	8.51	10.56	11.26	14.56	16.46	18.26	20.11	21.56	KIANGWAN dep.	6.31	7.41	10.16	11.46	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.11	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.00	9.05	11.05	11.35	15.35	16.55	18.45	20.20	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	12.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.23	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changau dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changau dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.35*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.56	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.